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JPRS 84090

11 August 1983

China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 268

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11 August 1983

CHINA REPORT AGRICULTURE

No. 268

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

VIEWS ON SPREAD OF TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL CHINA

OW211411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0822 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--The General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General office of the State Council recently transmitted a "Report on a Forum on the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge in the Rural Areas" by the leading party group of the China Association for Science and Technology. The following are excerpts of some views stated in the report on how to further strengthen the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge among the masses in the rural areas.

1. The Role of Mass Organizations to be Brought into Full Play in Disseminating Scientific and Technical Knowledge in Rural Areas

As great changes are taking place in the rural areas, the broad masses of peasants have put forward unprecedented, urgent demands for science, technology, and education in order to develop production. Studying and applying science have now become an important part of peasants' production and lives. To satisfy the peasants' such growing needs, it is necessary not only for relevant government departments to vigorously strengthen their related fields of work but also for us to fully mobilize and organize the masses and rely on their enthusiasm and initiative to conscientiously carry out activities in this regard. The number of professional scientists and technicians popularizing agricultural techniques is still very small. In the countryside, however, the self-taught experts and skillful hands with a mastery of traditional agricultural experiences and techniques account for 1 or 2 percent of the rural population. They have direct and close contacts with local people. When they are mobilized and organized to integrate themselves with professional scientists and technicians, they can, under the guidance of modern science and technology, improve themselves through continuous study and play an important role in strengthening the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in rural areas, popularizing agricultural techniques and training agricultural technicians. Relying on mass organizations to conscientiously promote science is a concrete reflection of the party's mass line in the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, the popularization of agricultural techniques, and the education of peasants. This is a way to achieve greater results by spending less money, a way which suits widespread social needs.

2. Vigorous Efforts to Be Made to Consolidate and Develop Commune (Township or Town) Associations for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge

Commune associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge are rural primary organizations of the China Association for Science and Technology that have emerged in the upsurge of peasants' studying and applying science since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Such associations are organized by professional scientists and technicians in rural areas, self-taught experts, skillful hands, and educated young people among peasants, scientific and technical activists among demobilized and retired soldiers as well as cadres who are enthusiastic in promoting scientific and technical work. The main tasks of these associations are to organize scientists and technicians scattered in rural areas and key scientific and technical personnel among the masses into a mass contingent for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, conduct various kinds of scientific and technical training as well as technical exchanges, fulfill technical contracts and provide scientific and technical advice, and publicize and promote the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge according to local conditions in order to promote production and accelerate the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the countryside. In compliance with the principle of vigorous development and continuous consolidation and improvement and on the basis of people's voluntary participation, commune associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge should be set up by stages and in groups in various areas. The existing commune associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge should be consolidated and improved.

3. The Work of County Associations for Science and Technology to be Effectively Strengthened

Associations for science and technology have now been reestablished in 2,053 counties of the country. Under the direct leadership of local party committees, such county associations for science and technology have united local scientific and technical workers in various trades and have done a lot of work in disseminating scientific and technical knowledge in rural areas over the past few years. Forming a link between higher and lower levels, they, under the leadership of county party committees, mobilize and organize their members and scientific and technical forces in their counties to guide and support the work of commune associations for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, organize various training activities, and help key scientific and technical personnel in rural areas improve themselves through study. At the same time, they have established vertical relations with associations for science and technology above the county levels and learned societies under them, thus becoming centers in keeping in contact scientific and technical circles across the land and supporting rural areas.

It is suggested that party committees in various localities further strengthen their leadership over associations for science and technology at various levels, especially those at the county level, put their work on their agendas as they do with workers, youth, women's and other mass organizations, and support them in various aspects so that they will be able to do their work

better, independently and responsibly and play their unique role as a mass organization. County associations for science and technology must firmly put the emphasis of their work on the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in rural areas. Under the unified leadership of county party committees, they should keep regular and close ties with departments concerned in order to do their work well in a coordinated manner.

4. Efforts to be Made to Improve Conditions for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge in Rural Areas

There must be necessary conditions, such as information on the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge, propaganda media, instruments and places, for strengthening the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge. It is necessary to improve such conditions according to the present economic situation of the state and the masses. In so doing, stress should be put on doing things simply and thriftily, self-reliantly and relying on the masses of people to do the work in this regard. At the same time, it is hoped that relevant government departments will appropriately increase the investment in the development of intellectual resources in rural areas and vigorously strengthen the publication and distribution of books, newspapers, and periodicals catering to the need for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge as well as the production and distribution of scientific and educational films, the production and broadcasting of scientific and technical radio and television programs and other related work. At present, there still lacks a channel for smooth data transmission to the rural areas. Associations for science and technology at various levels should coordinate closely with relevant quarters in mobilizing organizations under them and relying on the related masses to build a network for smooth transmission of data on the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.

To effectively improve the basic conditions for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in the rural areas, efforts should be made to build in groups and by using what is available centers (stations and rooms) for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in all the counties of the country in 3 to 5 years, to equip county scientific and technological associations with propaganda cars, to organize on a trial basis teams for the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge in minority nationality areas and remote areas, and strengthen the dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge and the popularization of agricultural techniques in such areas.

CSO: 4007/208

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR DEVELOPING DRYLAND CROPS

HK210834 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Pay Attention to Developing Dryland Crops Farming"]

[Text] Dryland crops farming means to promote agricultural production by taking a series of antidrought measures in those dry and rainless places where water for irrigation is lacking. Arid and semi-arid land makes up a considerable part of our country's territory. The majority of these arid and semi-arid areas do not have the conditions for irrigation. Therefore, vigorously promoting dryland crops farming is an important task laid before agricultural production at present.

Dryland crops farming failed in the past to draw due attention for a long period of time. In some people's eyes, it seems that resistance to drought must always be linked with building water conservancy projects. This is a one-sided concept. To be sure, as the lifeline of agriculture, water conservancy work is very important. We have devoted great efforts to and have achieved tremendous success in building water conservancy projects. In the future, it is still necessary to develop the agricultural irrigation system, according to the financial resources of the state, the locality, and the masses, in those areas which are suitable for building water conservancy projects. At the same time, however, we must be aware that in developing agriculture we cannot rely solely on building water conservancy projects and irrigation systems. There are three reasons: First, our country is not rich in water resources which are indispensable for both agriculture and industry. If we build irrigation systems in all agricultural areas, we will be faced with a shortage of water sources. Second, a large number of plots of cultivated land in those arid areas are distributed on vastly different altitudes. It is difficult to build irrigation systems in these areas and, also, it is impossible to transform all these plots into irrigated land. Third, even in those places where there are conditions for building water conservancy projects, we still have to face a few problems, such as whether we have sufficient financial and material resources to build water conservancy projects, and whether these projects will reap good economic results. In the past, in building some water conservancy projects, we scored poor results at tremendous cost. It was exactly because we were divorced from the actual situation then and there and wrongly "demanded uniformity in everything."

When attaching importance to promoting dryland crops farmings, we must first get rid of blindness and strengthen consciousness in terms of guiding ideology. We must find out, in light of local conditions, which places are suitable for building water conservancy projects and which areas should improve their soil through biological measure, cultivation, or other methods. For a rather long period in the future, most arid areas in our country will have to depend on dryland crops farming in developing agriculture. Can dryland crops farming in developing agriculture. Can dryland crops farming ensure high and steady yield? The answer is yes. Data collected abroad and at home show that each milimeter of rainfall implies a grain output of 0.8-1.3 jin or more per mu. According to this formula, the output per mu for those places with an annual rainfall of 400 milimeters should range from 320 to 520 jin. This is a scientific deduction which is supported by facts. The Keshan farm in Heilongjiang province is a good example. Apart from this, we can also find quite a few typically successful cases in many dryland crops farming areas in the northern part of the country. Facts show that dryland crops farming does not necessarily mean low output, as it is not an agricultural branch solely "depending on the climatic condition" but a scientific one which involves a series of antidrought measures with storage for water and preservation of moisture of the soil as the key link. These antidrought measures include integration of agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, fertilization of the soil and preservation of moisture by accumulating organic manure in the soil, prevention of soil erosion by extensively planting trees and grasses and expanding the vegetation area, and so on. Although dryland crops farming gives lower output than does irrigated farming, it demands less investment and is more feasible. In the places where the conditions for building irrigation systems are not available, dryland crops farming, which can develop the local favorable conditions while discarding the unfavorable ones, is also highly promising for increasing production.

The peasants in our country have accumulated rich experiences in developing dryland crops farming in their long practice over centuries. These experiences should be summed up and systematized in light of modern sciences and technologies. We will surely be able to promote dryland crops farming to a higher level as long as we can really attach importance to it, devote more efforts to study and investigations, and take effective measures according to local conditions.

CSO: 4007/208

STRATEGY FOR DRYLAND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI in Chinese 5, 23 May 83 pp 3-5

[Article by Huang Peimin (7906 0160/3046), Lu Yinchu (7120 6892/0443) and Gao Decheng (7559 1795/6134): "Strategy for Dryland Development in North China"]

[Text] The Agricultural Specialty Group of the Chinese Research Society on the Dialectics of Nature and the Shanxi Agricultural System Engineering Research Group on Rural Economy held a Scientific Symposium on Strategies for Dryland Agricultural Development in North China, from 8 Dec to 14 Dec, 1982, at Taiyuan, Shanxi. One hundred and four workers in the dialectics of nature, workers in agricultural scientific research and agricultural academics, and workers in agricultural management from the nine provinces of Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shandong, Henan, Hebei, and Heilongjiang, the autonomous regions, along with people from concerned departments of the Central Government and some scientific research and academic units, attended to discuss together problems of strategy in the development of dryland agriculture in North China.

1. We Must Pay Full Attention to the Important Position of Dryland Agriculture In Our Agricultural Production

The problem of aridity is a worldwide problem. According to statistics, the total area of the world's arid and semi-arid regions occupies approximately one-third of the earth's land, spread over more than 50 countries and regions. The total area of arid and semi-arid areas in China occupies approximately 52.5 percent of the total land area. Presently, wetlands make up 25.5 percent of our cultivated land, arid land with the prerequisites for irrigation (irrigated land) makes up 22.6 percent, and arid land without the prerequisites for irrigation makes up 51.9 percent. Combining the figures for the last two items, arid land occupies approximately three-fourths of the entire nation's cultivated land.

The nation's arid land is primarily distributed over provinces, cities, and autonomous regions north of a line drawn by the Qin Ling Mountains and the Huaihe River, particularly in the wide area following along the Great Wall east of Baotou, Inner Mongolia, and the loess plateau, where the annual rainfall is 200-500 mm. Aside from 0.3 percent of the cultivated land which is in wetlands, 99.7 percent is arid. For the arid land, the area of effective irrigation is only 17 percent. This is our nation's primary dryland agricultural region. For a long time this region has been limited by natural and economic conditions,

along with the fact that some land is not suited to reclamation and growing grain. This aggravates soil erosion, and sometimes creates desert in poor dryland. In some places which stress wetland and neglect dryland, the development of agricultural production is slow and the production level is low. According to the statistics for the 275 counties (banners) and cities of the dryland region, the average grain yield per mu for 1978-1980 was 212 jin, only 38.8 percent of the 547 jin per mu average grain yield for the whole nation in that same period. For some communes and production brigades, the average yield per mu was only one or two hundred jin--some merely a few dozen jin--making them extremely grain-scarce areas.

Although there is not much rainfall in the dryland area, it certainly is not doomed to low production. According to domestic and foreign research, for each millimeter of rainfall, a mu can produce .8-1.3 jin or more. Calculating from this, the yield per mu for an area where yearly rainfall is 300 mm, the yield per mu can reach 320-520 jin. In a good many countries of the world, clear changes have taken place in the production outlook due to stressing dryland agriculture. For example, the dry Great Plains of the American Midwest (with conditions similar to our northern dryland region), formerly was the source of the "dustbowl." But today it has become a major agricultural and pastoral base. Presently, the total wheat yield for this area is 63.7 percent of America's total wheat yield, and head of cattle raised there are 41.2 percent of the national total. The Soviet Union's development of its Central Asian drylands enabled total cotton production to leap to number one in the world. Our dryland region is vast, holding enormous productive potential. We must fully stress the development of dryland agriculture. In our guiding thought, we must change from merely emphasizing the transformation of dryland to wetland and developing irrigation agriculture, to stressing both irrigation agriculture and dryland agriculture, and, as quickly as possible, carry out dryland agricultural production. This will have important strategic significance in alleviating the grain pressure on these areas, and so speed up the economic development of the entire nation.

2. Dryland Agriculture Should Start with Organic Agriculture and Develop Both Organic and Non-organic Agriculture Simultaneously

The major limiting factors in the development of agriculture in our northern regions are little water, poor soil, and extensive cultivation. But the core problem is dryness. In the past, articles were written simply on "water," considering water just as it is, and this was effective to a certain extent. But because the groundwater is deep, and the amount is small, surface water is limited and its distribution uneven, and because the great majority of the area is hilly land where irrigation cannot be carried out, most of the area's water conservancy construction has not been very effective, and in some cases, unable to even make up for losses. Viewed from the experience of various places, if we want to change the backward appearance of the dry areas, we must adopt the slogan "Go the dry route since the wet route is impassable," fully utilize natural conditions, start with organic agriculture, and give free rein to the superiority of rain-based agriculture.

A. Foster the soil with organic fertilizer and use the soil to nurture the soil. The soil in our country's north is basically a thick layer of loess,

and because its use has been disjointed, the soil is infertile and generally has less than one percent of organic matter. This is a great obstacle to raising the amount of agricultural crop production. Developing dryland agriculture must begin with fostering soil fertility, and the fundamental step in this is to increase organic fertilization, particularly through adjusting crop distribution and additionally planting a certain proportion of legume crops (including bean-family forage grass and green manure). According to research, the amount of fixed nitrogen from each mu of legume crops is equivalent to applying an additional 20-30 jin of nitrogen fertilizer per mu. The effect of organic fertilizer is multifaceted: 1) it directly increases soil nutrients; 2) it renews and gradually stores up the soil's organic matter; 3) it improves the soil structure and the condition of its moisture, nutrients and heat, 4) it improves the soil's biological properties and its biological regulatory function. These are additional measures that are hard to replace. Within a short period, in the northern drylands area, legume crops, or other crops that nurture the soil, should make up one-third of the cultivated land, and gradually be used as a crop every three years. Moreover, we need to develop the intercropping of grains and green manure, green manuring, and plowing straw back into the fields, and only then can we create a cultivating situation where the more we plant the more fertile the soil becomes.

B. Foster fertility to control water, and integrate storing water and using water. The various technical measures used in dryland agriculture all must center around and be useful in preserving and using rain water. Most important in doing this are good anti-drought farm techniques, on a basis of fostering fertility, so we can increase the water retaining capacity of the soil, and give rise to the soil's function as a "little reservoir." According to estimates, in areas where there are 300-500 mm of rainfall per year, if we can foster the soil and adopt anti-drought cultivation, we can effect a meter-deep layer of soil to accept 200-300 square meters of rain water, and the soil thus fostered can clearly raise the water's production efficiency. According to the estimates of Dongguan village production brigade of Wenxi County, Shanxi, in dryland wheat fields where the soil has over one percent of organic matter, for each millimeter of rain, they can produce an additional 1.36 jin of wheat, but in infertile wheat fields, each millimeter of rain only produces 0.52 jin of wheat. Experiments at the Soil Fertility Bureau of the Agricultural Institute of Inner Mongolia show that if you plow under and press 600-800 jin of fresh green manure into a piece of land that generally yields about 50 jin per mu, you can increase the yield by about one fold, and the water factor used in cultivation is only about one-half that of without the green manure.

C. Promote organic fertilizer with inorganic fertilizer, and combine the use of both. Starting by emphasizing organic agriculture in dryland agricultural areas, certainly is not to advocate maintaining traditional closed-style agricultural management. There are limitations to relying on the material cycling ability of agriculture itself. Presently, the dryland agricultural production level is very low, and we need to increase the necessary material input, and particularly increase the amount of chemical fertilizer applied. By increasing the application of chemical fertilizer, we can encourage the organic by means of the inorganic, extend the green areas, and increase crop growth. All of this aids the build-up of organic matter. According to experiments, under present

conditions where the level of fertilizer application in the drylands is very low, each jin of chemical fertilizer can increase grain production by three to five jin. But in high yield areas, each jin of chemical fertilizer can generally only increase grain production by two to three jin, and sometimes not even by one jin. The beneficial economic results of applying chemical fertilizer in dryland low- and medium-yield areas far exceeds that in high-yield areas. Currently, we should revise the focus of fertilizer input, and appropriately increase the amount of chemical fertilizer supplied to dryland agricultural areas. Moreover, we should coordinate the use of both nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers, and change broadcast application to either row or hole application, and thus raise the fertilizer utilization rate.

D. Stress biological measures, and combine biological and engineering measures. Of course, there still is a continuing need to expand the irrigated area of the qualified dryland agricultural area and make the most of the excellent situation to increase irrigated land's output. But, we need to combine engineering measures and biological measures. We must select crops that are adaptable to dry atmosphere and dry soil, use disaster-resistant varieties, and simultaneously, to the best of our ability, carry out large-scale planting of grass and trees. Then we can gradually achieve the greatest ratio of green vegetation. We must stress fostering soil and preserving moisture, cultivation that protects the moisture, crop rotation and following, the growth of plant cover, little or no tilling, deep but loose tilling and other measures. We must strengthen measures for water and soil conservation, such as leveling the land, building terraced fields, and contour planting. We must do a good job with water conservancy engineering projects, such as constructing ponds, building dams, constructing and repairing reservoirs and drilling wells. We must suit all of these measures to local conditions, and be sure to avoid arbitrary uniformity.

3. Adopting Comprehensive Agricultural, Forestry and Pastoral Measures is the Essential Path for Developing Agriculture in the Dryland Areas

According to foreign and domestic experiments, developing agriculture in a dryland area requires viewing it from the angle of strengthening and expanding reproductive ability, and striving both intensively and extensively, while at the same time getting a good grip on cultivation. We must vigorously strengthen animal husbandry production, forestry production and rural industry and sideline production, and strive to increase income.

A. Animal husbandry demands relatively rapid development. The northern region has great potential for developing animal husbandry. The plains of the northeast, north China and the northwest are important production areas for dairy cattle, beef cattle, fine-wool sheep, draught horses and other animals. Developing the three northern plains, and speeding up the turnover in herds, would enable the commodity rate to grow from the present 10 percent to 50 percent. This is fully possible. Yet speaking for the entire dryland region, the stress on the development of animal husbandry should still be placed within the area of agriculture. And the important thing in agricultural area animal husbandry is to develop grazing herds. The key is in solving the problem of foraging grass. This is the prerequisite for developing animal husbandry. Since putting the contract responsibility system into practice, the peasants' enthusiasm for

developing animal husbandry has been very high. We must energetically encourage using barren mountains and hills to plant grass and raise livestock, and particularly, develop specialized agricultural families to raise sheep, rabbits, cattle, etc. But we must also loosen policies and improve purchase methods in order to promote the further development of animal husbandry.

B. We must vigorously grasp the development of forestry the way we grasp grain production. Currently, the forest vegetation ratio is extremely low in the dry-land regions. What's more, there is a tendency for it to continue to decline. This requires, like grasping grain, that we throw ourselves energetically into handling forestry. Speaking for the long term, we must establish a good shelter forest system in the "three northern" regions. But now, in the agricultural areas, we must plant trees in all directions and from near to far, and gradually set up a shelter-forest system composed of a farmland and forest network, forests to prevent flooding and protect the slopes, forests for water and soil conservation, and forests to guard against the wind and hold the sand, etc. It is worth noting that the direction of forestry development in the dry, hilly areas is that they cannot be made into timber bases. Once you mention afforestation, it is unrealistic to emphasize lumber. We must make developing grass and shrubs the main thing, and gradually form mixed forests of grass, shrubs and trees. Grassy plants and shrubs will grow rapidly, and seed and root reproduce rapidly, after sealing off the area for two to three years for reforestation. So the rate of plant and vegetation cover can increase to 70-90 percent. By using the foreign scholar tree to proceed to leveling stubble and digging up clusters, dividing and growing them in clusters, it is easy to form dense forests. It is then possible to conserve water and soil, use leaves as fodder, and twigs as fire wood. All of this focusing on forestry can also effect an acceleration of agriculture, animal husbandry and sideline occupations. The wild jujube resists draught and grows rapidly, it is easy to manage, it rapidly afforests an area, has a high economic value, and is also the vanguard tree variety for afforestation in dry, hilly areas, and is worth vigorous development. It is a pressing matter to put this policy to work as quickly as possible, and set up various levels of forestry production responsibility systems. Moreover, we should take the nation's unmanageable barren mountains and slopes, and contract them out to the peasants to plant grass and trees in order to complete afforestation within a limited period. This would be helpful in opening up a whole new aspect of forestry construction.

C. Fully utilize each area's dominant characteristics and develop special local products. There is a great potential in the northern hilly areas for developing the production of walnuts, persimmons, Chinese chestnuts and other dried fruits and nuts. The loess plateau is one of the areas in China most suited to growing apples, pears, persimmons and other fruit trees. And various areas still have a lot of medicinal materials, leather and fur products, among other things. Now we need to make comprehensive plans, overall arrangements, and then we can gradually form production bases for various kinds of local specialties. Certain agricultural products can be processed locally, and we can develop rural industry and sideline occupations and develop repeated increase of value, and thus increase the income of the peasants. Many dry agricultural areas, limited in the past to self-sufficient production, had a low commodity rate. But in recent years, production has developed rather fast, there are many products to

put out for sale, and the amount of merchandise has increased. But poor transportation facilities, along with poor distribution channels, obstruct the development of production, and are greatly in need of improvement.

4. Solving the Problem of Rural Firewood Would be the Breakthrough in Improving the Agricultural Ecological Environment in Dryland Areas

A widespread problem in the northern drylands is the lack of the 'Three "F's"'--fuel, fodder and fertilizer. The fuel problem is particularly evident. Unless the fuel problem is solved, "putting straw back into the fields to increase the organic content of the soil" are simply empty words, and it would also be difficult to close off the hillsides to facilitate afforestation. For a long time to come, it will be unwise not to place the building of fuel forests as an important item on the agenda for forestry. Currently, we must vigorously adopt measures to speedily solve the rural fuel problem. One, energetically develop shrub forest and fuel forests; two, make comprehensive use of biological energy sources, especially developing rural methane; three, promote the conservation of firewood, and the use of more mineral energy resources, solar energy, and wind energy. There is relatively more land per capita in the northern areas, and the barren mountains and slopes, river banks, canal banks, and fallow fields can all be used to make firewood forests. The Shalenggou Production Brigade of Linxia Commune, Gansu, planted large-leaf willows on the earthen dykes between fields which can be harvested once each three years. For each 100 meters of embankment, they can harvest between 2,500 and 3,000 jin of firewood. The second production team of this brigade thus planted some 5,390 meters of embankment, divided into three sections of rotating crops. Each year they harvest 56,000 jin of firewood, or 460 jin per person. They are not only self-sufficient in firewood, but also produce some agricultural tool handles, and baskets for use in constructing houses. Because the dryland areas presently lack fuel, they burn a lot of straw and dung, so that these materials and their energy cannot take part continuously in the natural cycle. This is an extremely great waste. We need to make use at more levels of photosynthetic products, such as husks and dry grass, to feed livestock, more use of night soil and straw to make methane gas, and more use of methane pond residue to fertilize the fields. In this way, we can obtain the greatest economic benefits.

5. Combine Tradition and Experience Together with Modern Science and Technology to Speed Up the Pace of Dryland Agricultural Development

China has a several thousand year history of managing dryland agriculture, and has abundant tradition and experience. But there has been no summary research on these experiences to determine such things as chemical composition and the amounts of such chemical substances. We need to combine traditional dryland agricultural experiences with modern science and technology. Only then will we be able to speed up the development of dryland agriculture. In order to solve the problems of dryland agricultural development, the concerned nations of the world should all put in great amounts of human and material resources to carry out research.

Presently, there are already 40 counties and dryland regions that have established a total of 289 science research organizations on dryland problems. These

organizations handle the over-all theoretical and applied research on dryland agricultural problems. China has vast dryland regions, and with great variance in their natural and economic conditions, many significant scientific and technological problems await solution. At present, these problems are urgently in need of attention from the parties concerned. The concerned parties should focus on the characteristics of the various types of dryland areas, organize forces in science and technology and make developmental plans accordingly. When necessary, they should set up organizations and experimental bases specializing in dryland agricultural research and coordinate their research. In the meantime, the state must also supply a definite amount of investment and material support in order to speed up agricultural development in the dryland areas.

The important task now is to increase the awareness of the importance of dryland agriculture, strengthen surveying and research on the characteristics of various areas to look for breakthroughs, continuously search for local agricultural production potential, increase peasants' income and step up the modernization of dryland agriculture.

12452

CSO: 4007/176

PRC STATE FARM PRODUCTION FOR 1982

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINA'S STATE FARMS AND LAND RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 5, 24 May 83 pp 2, 3

[Report by the Planning Department, Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation, State Council: General Situation of Production and Construction of State Farms and Land Reclamation Nationwide in 1982]

[Text] The productive and constructive situation in the front of the state farms and land reclamation were good in 1982. Its administrative departments and enterprises were vigorous in implementing and amplifying various contracted systems of economic responsibility, strengthening the consolidation of enterprises, perfecting rules and regulations, and expanding advanced scientific technique, so that the result of its operation reached the highest level in history. As calculated by fixed prices of 1980, the total industrial and agricultural output value was 11.62 billion yuan, up 16.7% from 1981. Among them 6.64 billion yuan was from agriculture, up 19.6% from 1981 and 4.98 billion yuan was from industry, up 13% from 1981. More than 700 million yuan annual profit was produced, the profit rate of output value was up to 6.6% from the 2.3% of 1981, a 4.3% increase.

I. Enterprises and Population

There were 2,619 different types of enterprises in the system of state farms and land reclamation nationwide in 1982, among them 2,078 were state farms and 253 were independent accounting factories. The population in this system were 11.52 million, up 0.6% from 1981, 10.86 million of them were in farms and brigades of communes. 176,000 babies were born and 44,000 persons died in 1982, the natural increasing rate was 1.16%, up 0.06% from 1981.

II. Production of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Fishery and Rubber

The cultivated area of state farms built on reclaimed wasteland was 66.51 million mu, up 380,000 mu from 1981. Sowing area of crops was 67.21 mu, among them:

Grains and beans--50.14 million mu, down 4% from 1981. Total output was 13.6 billion jin, up 12% from 1981;

Cotton--3.34 million mu, up 19% from 1981. Total output was 2.63 million dan, up 19% from 1981;

Oil-bearing crops--3.37 million mu, down 10% from 1981. Total output was 3.09 million dan, down 2% from 1981;

Sugar crops--1.22 million mu, up 15% from 1981. Total output was 46.2 million dan, up 28% from 1981;

Tea--660,000 mu, up 9.5% from 1981. Total output was 440,000 dan, up 15.8% from 1981;

Fruit trees--1.21 million mu, up 2.5% from 1981. Total output 5.89 million dan, close to that of 1981;

Ginseng--4.53 million square-meters, up 15% from 1981. Total output 1.42 million jin, same as that of 1981;

Woodland--25.08 million mu (excluded rubber plantation), 1.065 million mu of these were afforested in 1982, down 13.8% from 1981;

Rubber--5.33 million mu. Total output of dried rubber was 139,000 tons, up 21% from 1981;

Sisal hemp--180,000 mu, down 5% from 1981. Total output (fiber) was 16,000 tons, up 21.9% from 1981;

There were 2.10 million heads of large animals in stock by the end of 1982, up 2.9% from 1981. Among them 250,000 heads were milch cows, up 25% from 1981; 7.68 million heads of sheep, up 2.5% from 1981; 3.90 million heads of hogs, up 2.4% from 1981. Aquatics breeding area was 1.45 million mu, down 35.2% from 1981 and the total aquatic products output was 41.500 tons, up 32% from 1981.

The total output of meat was 522 million jin, down a bit from that of 1981.

The total output of milk was 790 million jin, up 12% from that of 1981.

III. Industrial Production

There were 6,627 industrial enterprises (including those of independent accounting and those run by farms), among them 1,183 were of food products, 1,175 were of building materials, 1,202 were of machine building, 267 were of chemistry, 219 were of textile, 116 were of paper-making and 130 were of coal.

Industries in the system of state farms and land reclamation were mainly operated on the basis of resources of its farms and raw materials produced by the people belonging to it, as well as stressing the development of processing industries such as milk products, sugar and starch. In 1982, the output value of the food products industry was 1.72 billion yuan, 34.5% of the total industrial output value and an 11.4% increase from 1981; the output value of the textile industry was 610 million yuan, 12.2% of the total industrial output value and a 1.6% decrease from 1981; the output value of chemical industry was 410 million yuan, 8.2% of the total industrial output value and a 16.5% increase from 1981; the output value of machine building industry was 740 million yuan, 14.9% of the total industrial output value and a 19.8% increase from 1981; the output value of building materials industry was 390 million yuan, 7.8% of the total industrial output value and a 28.2% increase from 1981; and the output value of coal industry was 100 million yuan, 2.1% of the total industrial output value.

The major products output of industries in the system of state farm and land reclamation was: Electricity--650 million kwh, up 18.2% from 1981; processed sugar--207,000 tons, up 13.1% from 1981; dried mild--14,100 tons, up 19.3% from 1981; coal--4.30 million tons, up 3.1% from 1981; synthetic ammonia--86,000 tons, up 8.9% from 1981; cement--722,000 tons, up 38% from 1981; cloth--106 million meters, up 24.9% from 1981; machine-made paper--84,000 tons, up 7.7% from 1981; white spirit--63,000 tons, down 5% from 1981.

The total profit of industries in the system of state farms and land reclamation nationwide was 550 million yuan, 160 million yuan was made by the independent accounting industrial enterprises.

IV. Independent Accounting Enterprises of Construction and Transportation

There were 47 independent accounting enterprises of construction with 47,000 workers and staff in the system of state farms and land reclamation. Major workload fulfilled in 1982 were: 600,000 square meters of houses; 94 sets of bridges and culverts, total income 189 million yuan and 5.42 million yuan of it was profit.

There were 26 independent accounting enterprises of transportation with 12,000 workers and staff, 2,183 trucks, 92 buses and 41 barges. 1.74 million tons of goods were transported, the total volume of goods was 376 million tons-kilometers; 682,000 passenger-times were handled and the total volume of passenger travel was 106 million person-kilometers. Total income 68.65 million yuan and 8.93 million yuan of it was profit.

V. Agricultural Products Sold to the State and Exported

Total value of agricultural products produced in the system of state farms and land reclamation sold to the state was 5.1 billion yuan, up 13.3% from 1981. The amount of grains and beans reached 5.4 billion jin,

up 28.5% from 1981, their rate of commodity was 39.7%, up 5.1% from 1981. Other agricultural products sold to the state were: 220 million jin of cotton, 180 million jin of oil-bearing seeds and 290 million jin of meat.

The total value of merchandise exported by the system of state farms and land reclamation was 520 million yuan, up 3.3% from 1981. Major exported products were: 40,000 tons of soybean, 454,000 heads of hogs, 11,000 heads of cattle, 174,000 dan of tea, 30,000 jin of pilose antler, 2,134 dan of ginseng, 1.35 million heads of poultry, 3.61 million jin of eggs, the exported amount of the above merchandises were increased from 1981 except soybean and eggs.

VI. Investment in Fixed Assets

The total investment in fixed assets of the system of state farms and land reclamation nationwide was 1.87 billion yuan, up 13% from 1981. Assets invested by the state were completed by value of 340 million yuan, cut down 6.3% from 1981.

Of the total investment in fixed assets, 68.8% or 1.287 billion yuan was for productive projects, and 31.2% or 579 million yuan for non-productive projects, of which 52% or 301 million yuan was for housing.

The capacities or results added in 1982 were mainly: 750,000 mu of farmland, 267,500 mu of reclaimed wasteland for planting rubber, 252,800 mu of rubber setting, 2.366 million mu of tending, 1,887 sets of large or medium-sized tractors (110,000 horsepower), 1,564 sets of walking tractors (12,600 horsepower), 1,319 sets of combine harvesters (99,000 horsepower), 1,055 trucks, 430,000 kwh of electricity, 21 reservoirs (21.68 million cubic meters), 695,000 square meters of houses for raising domestic animals and poultry, 1,508 storehouses (520,000 square meters), 4.034 million square meters of houses, 406,000 square meters of school buildings, 59,600 square meters of hospital, 7,955 tons annual capacity of sugar production, 13,343 tons annual capacity of paper and paper boards production by machine, and 11,000 cotton spindles.

VII. Wages of Labor

Of the 4,944,300 workers and staff in the system of state farms and land reclamation nationwide, 4.62 million were permanent, 188,000 were temporary and 136,000 were out of plan. The total sum of wages was 3.32 billion yuan, an average annual income of 670.70 yuan per person, up 3.3% from 1981. The average annual productive value per person was 2,253 yuan, a 15.1% increase from 1,957 yuan of 1981.

VIII. Scientific Research, Education and Health

There were 1,144 scientific research units with 46,400 workers and staff in the system of state farms and land reclamation. 25.777 million yuan was spent as operating expenses for scientific research, up 13.2% from 1981; and 11.195 million yuan subsidy expense was also spent, up 22.9% from 1981.

There were 14,179 various kinds of schools in the system of state farms and land reclamation with 16,100 teachers and 2.721 million students. The ratio of teachers and students was 1:3.7 in colleges and institutes and 1:1.7 in middle and primary schools.

There were 16,557 medical units in the system of state farms and land reclamation with 71,000 hospital beds and 27,500 doctors, an average of 6.2 beds and 2.39 doctors per 1,000 people, a bit higher than those in 1981.

The expense sum of primary goods and materials (by present prices) in the system of state farms and land reclamation nationwide was 3.62 billion yuan, and that kept in stock by the end of 1982 was 1.67 billion yuan, a 19.2% or 320 million yuan increase from that at the beginning of the year. Primary goods and materials expended were: 4.72 million tons of coal, 74,000 tons of coke, 227,000 tons of gasoline, 567,000 tons of diesel oil, 28,000 tons of lubricating oil, 64,000 tons of pig iron, 305,000 tons of steel, 41,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 268 tons of concentrated nitric acid, 466,000 cubic meters of logs, 260,000 cubic meters of lumber, 1.636 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1.03 million tons of cement and 24,000 tons of caustic

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CSO: 4007/184

RENMIN RIBAO : IMPROVE QUALITY OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS

HK220326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make a Success of Preserving Freshness and Developing Processing To Raise the Quality of Fish and Other Aquatic Products"]

[Text] Processing aquatic products to preserve freshness is a component part of sea fishery as a whole and an indispensable link in the whole process ranging from production to market supply. Since the departments concerned listed processing aquatic products to preserve freshness as one of the three readjustment priorities in aquatic products work in the last few years, initial improvements have been scored in the first-line processing at sea to keep aquatic products fresh; the construction of freezers has been stepped up, and there have been some advances in the comprehensive utilization of low-value fish. However, generally speaking, processing aquatic products to preserve freshness remains a weak link in sea fishery. This is mainly because the products to be processed are small in quantity and unitary in variety; the processing techniques and equipment are backward; and in many places people continue to use such primitive processing methods as "a knife" and "a handful of salt" and even a shovel of salt for a shovel of fish. All this causes a considerable quantity of fish and other aquatic products to decompose and go bad while being transported and causes waste in manpower, material resources, and fisheries.

Some comrades have an inadequate understanding of the importance of processing aquatic products to preserve freshness and hold that since there is not enough fish to sell, what is the use of such talk about processing? This view is wrong. It is precisely because of the scanty of fish and other aquatic products that we need all the more to make a success of processing high-quality fish, which are small in number, to keep them fresh. Efforts should also be made to increase, through processing, the edible value and commodity rate of low-value fish, shrimp, shellfish, and algae which constitute a relatively large proportion of aquatic products. The practice of many places has proved that developing the aquatic products processing industry to preserve freshness has many advantages: 1) It can increase the quality and edible value of fish and other aquatic products. 2) It can bring the producers economic income. 3) It can comprehensively utilize the leftovers which are fit for eating. 4) It can provide jobs for part of the surplus labor power in fishing

areas. 5) It can reduce the transportation of fish and other aquatic products. As for anything which benefits the state, collective, individual, producers, consumers, and present and long-term fishery production, the departments concerned must put it in a proper place and give it more effective leadership and vigorous support.

In developing the processing of aquatic products to preserve freshness, we must, in terms of management, simultaneously adopt such methods as state operation, collective operation, and individual operation, and strive to integrate specialized processing with mass processing. At present, on the premise of overall planning and rational overall distribution, we must encourage and support the communes and their subdivisions engaged in fishery to build small cold storages and run processing factories, and we must energetically carry out mass processing and comprehensive utilization of aquatic products. In this way, not only can the present situation in which fishermen sell only unprocessed fish to the state be changed, but also the processing bases to keep aquatic products fresh can be built in producing areas and processing can be carried out on the spot and at the nearest convenient place. In terms of technology, we must continue to grasp the processing of low-value fish, shellfish, and algae well and raise to new heights the production of various frozen and cooked seafood in small package form. We must gradually increase the proportion of seafood in small packages, be they cultivated or non-cultivated aquatic, and raise the quality and variety of aquatic products.

There is enormous potential for making a success of preserving freshness and developing processing and comprehensive utilization. There are bright prospects in this respect. We must bring into full play the enthusiasm of all sides and quarters concerned and do this work well.

CSO: 4007/208

RENMIN RIBAO: ON DEVELOPING SEA FISHERY

HK221103 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Wrest Wealth From Shallow Waters Along the Coast"]

[Text] The breeding, catching, and processing of fish are the three important components of sea fishery. At present, the production and technical level of our marine fish breeding is still low, the area of shallow waters along the coast which have been utilized is small, the proportion of breeding products in the total marine products is very small, and the per-unit output of shellfish, aquatic plants, fish, and prawns under breeding is still relatively low. This not only fails to meet the needs of the people of the whole country for aquatic products but also is unfavorable to the further economic prosperity of the fishing zones along the coast. The leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to the development of marine fish breeding, emphasizing that it is necessary to attach similar importance to the utilization of shallow waters along the coast to that of cultivated land.

It is perfectly possible to speed up the development of marine fish breeding: 1) We have rich natural resources and many sources of production; 2) we have accumulated some experiences over the years, which we can use for reference; 3) generally speaking, it needs relatively little investment, attains quick results, encounters few big disasters, and is easy to develop; 4) the state, collectives, individuals, and the economic combinations can run it with profit; and 5) potential for the output growth and output value is very great.

The reason for the failure of some localities to do a good job of marine fish breeding lies primarily in the existence of an ideological barrier. Some comrades hold that "it is better to draw in a net to our great satisfaction than to breed fish laboriously for a year." They hold that fish breeding requires a lot of trouble and care, and monetary benefits are slow in coming. This is an erroneous view. We should face up to the serious situations, such as, the resources of inshore fishery have seriously declined, the economic results of fish catching drop day by day, the waste of manpower, material resources, and energy is appalling, and so on, and foster a long-term viewpoint of resolutely protecting marine resources and of bringing benefit to the people of the whole country and future generations. There are also some comrades who, although noticing the present reality of declining resources, hold that developing marine fish breeding is only an expedient measure.

This view is also incorrect. An important reason for the serious destruction of our fishery resources and for the slow development of the fishing zone economy lies in the fact that for a long time in the past we paid attention to fish catching but look down on fish breeding. In readjusting and reforming sea fishery, it is most important to shift gradually from total reliance on fish catching to the integration of fish catching with the development of fish breeding in both production and operation in order to change the irrational production structure, establish a good ecological system, and build the growth of production and the development of fishing zone economy on a steady and reliable basis.

Speeding up the development of marine fish breeding is a strategic measure for protecting the marine resources and invigorating sea fishery. We should rely on policy to arouse the initiative of producers and businessmen and on science to raise the output and quality of breeding varieties. At present, it is necessary to encourage state enterprises, collectives, and individuals to develop marine fish breeding on the basis of designating the right to use the shallow waters along the coast, and to place the focal point of development on those items which have the proper natural conditions, which yield better economic results, and which find a ready market. It is necessary to build the commodity bases vigorously and to gradually form a fairly comprehensive system of production and circulation, from production and processing to transportation and sales.

Developing marine fish breeding is an exploitative undertaking. In order to do a good job of it, we should rely on the efforts of the aquatic departments and the support of various quarters. Leading cadres at various levels in the coastal areas should promptly organize the relevant departments to provide practical support through funds, technology, and materials, in order to promote the speedier development of marine fish breeding.

CSO: 4007/208

RENMIN RIBAO' ON HUNAN'S NANSHAN PASTURELAND

HK251059 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Wang Shoudao: "Let People Benefit From the Mountains--Preliminary Investigation on Hunan's Nanshan Pastureland"--passage within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] When speaking of pastures, people concentrate their attention and imaginization on such places as Xinjiang and Nei Monggol, and never think of the possibility that there are beautiful pastures in the interior of our motherland. The pastureland that I am going to introduce here is the Nanshan pastureland in Hunan Province.

Nanshan pastureland is situated at the northern foot of Yuecheng Ridge, of the five ridges on the Hunan-Guangxi border. It is popularly known as "the great Nanshan stretching for 80 li," with an average elevation of 1,760 meters, the highest peak being over 1,940 meters. The mountain altitudes with their meadows are shrouded in mist and cloud, unfolding in all their splendor and majesty.

Starting off from Changsha, after two days' long drive, we arrived at the foot of the great Nanshan. Over several ridge tracks and valleys, our car continued to move on tortuously along the narrow path of the mountain villages of Miao nationality. An hour and a half later, we reached the foot of a great mountain where there was drizzle. No peak could be seen from below, as there were thick clouds perched half way up the mountain. Well, this is the Yuecheng Ridge.

After the car entered the rainy zone, nothing could be seen five meters away. Another hour's ride suddenly brought us to a completely new scene as the car broke through the clouds. Green meadows, blue sky, and a golden setting sun, showing all its splendor in the distance. We got out of the car at a slope 1,800 meters above sea level, and had a look at the surrounding terrain. Southeastward could be seen the famous "old mountain pass" through which the Red Army had travelled during the Long March. We looked back on the path we had travelled up to here. It wound its way along the edge of a formidable abyss, and the grim and sullen clouds wandered about beneath our feet. The road of the great Nanshan is really formidable and frightening. I could not help thinking how much difficulty and hardship must have been overcome and

how great efforts must have been exerted in opening up a path on the mountain ridges and in doing pioneering work on this high-altitude meadow scarcely ever knowing human footprints.

How was this meadow discovered? It happened when the Sixth Red Army Corps passed here during the Long March. After liberation, Comrade Wang Zhen was in charge of agricultural reclamation work. On a certain occasion he recalled the scene when he himself, together with other Red Army fighters, climbed over a high ridge strewn with a wide stretch of cogongrass somewhere in the southern region of Hunan. The waste-deep cogongrass made them clamber strenuously for several days and nights on end so as to clear the ridges. "The land is liberated, and we should make good use of it." He ordered the department concerned to find out the exact location of this meadow. After some twists and turns, the land reclamation departments at last succeeded in discovering this land of treasure at a place on the Hunan-Guangxi border.

The construction of Nanshan pastureland underwent a tortuous course of four ups and three downs. In 1956, with the support of the central authorities, preparations began in Hunan Province to develop Nanshan, then called "Nanshan farm." A labor force was transferred and recruited from Changsha, Shaoyang, and Wugang. The culmination was reached during the great leap forward in 1958. Lots of young people went up into the hills to reclaim land and to plant rice, with the intention of obtaining grain from the barren hills. Unfortunately they failed in their attempt. The second time, they tried to plant beet and tea, but still to no avail. The third attempt was meant to develop forestry, but very few saplings survived, owing to lack of experience and aimless planting.

Why was the Yuecheng Ridge so difficult to conquer? If man wishes to transform nature and to make use of nature, he should first of all, have a correct understanding of nature. This aspect of scientific dialectics was truly realized in the great Nanshan only after the smashing of the "gang of four" and the elimination of the influence of the "leftist" ideology. After comprehensive investigations and studies conducted by Beijing Agricultural University and some other scientific research departments in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and water conservancy, it has dawned on people that on the 80-li mountain area of Nanshan, there is a temperate climate with sufficient rain, and here the summer never becomes too hot and the winter never too cold. Slopes and valleys meet each other with slight and gradual undulation, and water and grass are plentiful and lush. It is really an ideal natural pasture, hardly found elsewhere.

Scientific investigations laid a reliable ideological basis for developing the ridge for the fourth time. The comrades who had gone there on the previous three occasions said: "Once we are up this time, we will not come down. We will settle down up there for generations. The high ridge should be made to benefit the people."

In the past few years, several things of significance have been completed by Nanshan pastureland on the Yuecheng Ridge:

Attention is Paid to the Rational Utilization of Scientific and Technological Cadres

The complicated course of four ups and three downs has made the CPC committee of the pastureland realize that science and technology are truly productive forces, and that there would not be a Nanshan pastureland without science and technology. Therefore, the leading group of Nanshan pastureland must be a group well versed in science. At present, of the five directors and deputy directors of the pasture headquarters, three are technical cadres, and the heads of five branches are all technical personnel. As for other technical personnel, they all have power in line with their posts. Within the specific capability of Nanshan, the CPC committee do their best in providing appropriate conditions of life and work for the technical personnel.

Scientific Experiments are Actively Developed

Scientific experiments should be closely combined with production needs. In this respect, gratifying achievements have been recorded in Nanshan pastureland over the past few years.

/The first positive result is the experiment in cultivating forage grass./ Originally, the species of grass cultivated were mainly ye-gu [6851 0657] grass and cogongrass of the grass family. They begin to grow toward the end of March and turn yellow at the end of October, with an annual output of 600 to 800 kg per mu and with a rather low nutritive value. With the help of teachers from Beijing Agricultural University and specialists from Australia, more than 30 fine species of forage grass have been successfully introduced after several years of repeated tests in more than 1,000 large and small test zones. The nutritive value of these species is high, with a protein content 100 percent higher than that of the cogongrass originally cultivated. The output of the new species reaches 2,500 kg per mu, three times more than the original output. Furthermore, the new species eliminate the five months' withering period, and remain green all the year round, and they are fresh and tender, with a taste most suited to the appetite of the cattle and sheep. Originally, 50 mu of meadow catered for the needs of an ox, and now 15 mu will be quite sufficient. The annual output of milk per cow has increased from the original 1,605 kg to the present 2,784 kg at the highest. The scientific data have definitely pointed out the direction for the large-scale improvement of meadows. On different occasions, people used various measures, such as manual digging and turning up, mechanical cultivation and sowing, burning, and plane sowing, to effect changes of grass species on the meadows. Up to the end of 1982, there were 54,000 mu of artificially improved meadows.

/The second positive result is the improvement made in the cattle species./ The target of high yield cannot be attained without fast-growing and productive cattle species, even if there are fine species of grass. Take beef cattle for example. Originally all the beef cattle were local cattle, with the characteristics of small size and slow growth. They had a weight at birth of only 10 kg, and their daily weight increase was only 200 grams, so that 3 years had to elapse before they could be put on sale. People used the local

cattle as the female parent and used the introduced xia-luo-lai [1115 3157 0171] and an-ge-si [1344 2706 2448] species as the male parent, and thus hybridization was carried out with very satisfactory results. The improved species weighs 11 kg at birth, with a daily weight increase of 500 grams. The new species can be put on sale within one and 1/2 to 2 years' time. After this experiment was popularized in the cattle teams, 159 oxen were sold on the market in 1981 and 1982, with a total income of 62,542 yuan. In this way, the cost of the cattle sold was regained, and, in addition, the in-fold cattle numbering over 420 represented a profit of over 167,000 yuan.

At the same time, people in the pastureland conducted a series of other tests, such as elimination of pests on meadows by biological means, researches into the opportune time for developing artificial meadows, and so on. These scientific experiments play a role of paving the way for further development of the pastureland.

Diversified Economy is Actively Developed

In order to solve the problem of scarcity of energy resources, the pastureland has set up a small hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 600 kilowatts and 25 km of high voltage power line. Thus the needs in production, scientific research, and people's livelihoods can be basically satisfied. This has played a great role in stabilizing the mood of staff and workers in their production and daily life. In order to reduce the difficulty and loss in the course of long distance transportation of fresh milk in bulk, the pastureland has also built a milk processing works capable of handling 10 tons of fresh milk a day. The refined powdered milk is sold in Hunan with a reputation of a product that can be trusted. Operations in other categories are being gradually developed.

A Sound Responsibility System Has Been Established

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they conscientiously studied methods of implementing the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output. Throughout the whole pastureland, they adopted various measures such as contracted work with floating profits, contracted species and quality, contract with payment linked to number of cattle and end result of feeding, and so on. In this way, the pastureland gradually turned from sustaining losses to gaining profits. In 1981, the profits amounted to 20,000 yuan, and in 1982, the profits increased to 40,000 yuan. It is envisaged that still better results will be recovered in 1983.

After visiting the Nanshan pastureland, I have some ideas in my mind.

/1. It poses great prospects for Yuecheng Ridge to develop animal husbandry/ According to initial investigations, in Yuecheng Ridge there are 230,000 mu of meadows that can be developed, but at present, only one-quarter has been utilized. This region is on the border of the two administrative zones of Hunan and Guangxi. If the boundary of the administrative zones can be broken and an independent and comprehensive large-sized pastureland can be set up according to physical geographical features and on the basis of economic results, the prospects will be very attractive. Such a pastureland will play

an active role in helping the supply of milk powder, fresh milk, beef and mutton on the market.

/2. Comprehensive development will be most beneficial/ The Nanshan pasture region has many unique advantageous conditions. Especially prominent is its water resources. Generally speaking, water is scarce at the peak of a mountain, but water is abundant here. It is because the whole mountain is marked by two layers: one layer is a wide stretch of meadow covered with rich grass, and the other layer is a thick and vast sandy soil structure, and this provides excellent conditions for storing water. Under the sandy soil structure is a layer of rock impermeable to water, just like a wadded quilt with an iron sheet placed under it. Furthermore, the annual rainfall here is registered at around 2,000 mm, with the water converging in the valleys. In the great Nanshan, there are 48 rivers with their own water sources. They may be utilized to generate electricity, to form lakes, and to breed fish and ducks, and the ducks in turn can eliminate insects on the grass....

In order to reduce soil erosion to a minimum, not only should the existing grass vegetable be transformed, but also afforestation should be carried out. This mountainous district is not without the capacity for growing trees, but rather the tree species suited to the soil conditions here have not been discovered through more intensive research and more careful selection of proper saplings. I noticed the remains of the primeval forests still preserved at the peak of the mountain, and the ancient trees are still alive in the valleys. Afforestation can not only conserve water and soil, but can also regulate the ecological equilibrium in the mountainous area, beautify the pasture, and provide timber for the pastureland.

The processing industry should be developed. Because Nanshan pastureland stands by itself, communications and transport are rather inconvenient. Therefore, aside from wool and some other products, it will be a good practice to process what one produces. Variety in products is necessary in the course of processing, so that milk powder, pasturized milk in cans and bottles, as well as frozen beef and mutton, and other products can be supplied. The development of the processing facilities in the pastureland should be compatible with the needs of the production of materials. Under the condition that the state's investment is not so readily available, various measures, such as funds raised by the unit itself, capital collected from various sources, and investment in the form of shares can be taken to promote the processing industry.

/3. Various kinds of fruits of labor of the scientific and technical personnel in pastureland in high mountain areas should be acknowledged and commended/ In talking of the technical achievements of Nanshan pastureland, people generally adopt a positive and approving attitude. I feel that verbal commendation is not enough, and that positive scientific and technological results should be recorded and affirmed by the scientific research departments concerned. If the results achieved by them do not fall into the category of awards for important inventions and discoveries, can these results be affirmed in the light of scientific experiments and the popularization of achievements? Doing so will be a great encouragement to those scientific and

technical personnel who settle down and do pioneering work in high mountain areas. A scientific worker who is devoted to his course attaches more importance to recognition by others of his research results than to the honor associated with his personal name.

/4. A pastureland with high standards should be built/ Since there is electricity in the high mountain, efforts should be made to realize overall electrification of the pastureland. Only with a high standard in mind can the path beneath our feet be secure and solid. Nothing can be achieved if we engage in production and live in a perfunctory and slack manner. Not only does Nanshan pastureland possess the conditions to realize electrification, but also households there have the possibility of realizing electrification in their daily life.

On the other hand, in Nanshan pastureland there are problems such as unclean surroundings, chaotic arrangements, and poor management. The quality of all the cadres, staff, and workers should be enhanced, and efforts should be exerted in learning how to manage an enterprise well and how to conduct family affairs well. Only under the condition of comprehensive and meticulous technical and operational management can an enterprise with high output, good quality, great economic results, safety and civilization, and an excellent environment with congenial working and living conditions be realized.

CSO: 4007/208

BEIJING

MAJOR WHEAT PRODUCING AREAS ANTICIPATE RECORD OUTPUT

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Representatives to the Sixth National People's Congress from major wheat producing areas, as they arrived in Beijing, told Xinhua News Agency reporters that this year's summer wheat crop was growing extremely well; if there would be no disasterous weather in the immediate future the total output would set an historical record.

Representatives from the Xianyang area of Shaanxi province, Wang Baojing [3769 0202 0079], Xu Baoshan [6079 1405 0810], Shi Kexun [0670 0668 6064], and Cai Juyun [5591 5468 0061], disregarding their post-flight fatigue, excitedly told reporters the good news about the bumper crop. They said that despite the 100 days of continuous drought during the winter and spring, the wheat crop was doing exceptionally well, that for the most part there were no third grade seedlings, that on the average on each mu earthing had occurred in 30,000 more plants than in 1982, and that peasant households which had obtained mu yields of 1,000 jin were legion. Throughout the entire region more than 5 million mu were devoted to wheat; the total output would increase by more than 10 percent, the highest total output since the founding of the nation. Professor Zhao Hongzhang [6392 3163 3864], a noted breeding specialist and a congressional representative, said that he had never seen such a bumper crop extending over such a wide area. In 1982, the Xianyang area wheat crop was especially bountiful; 1983's crop is super bountiful.

They said that in the Xianyang area state granaries of all sizes had been filled; moreover there are another 30 million jin of grain bought in 1982 for which there is no storage space. Now that the new wheat crop is about to be sold to the state, the granary officials are extremely worried.

Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088], the Shanxi provincial party committee secretary and a congressional representative, said that in many areas of Shanxi the ears on the wheat resemble dog tails and are just as cute. It is estimated that the 14.24 million mu throughout the province that are devoted to wheat will register approximately a 7 percent increase in yield and that total output will set an historical record. The bumper crop has caused market prices to fall, enabling everyone to eat steamed rolls made of white wheaten flour. In the past people ate coarse grain foods until they were

fed up and often brought in sacks of white wheaten flour or noodles from other provinces or cities to mix in with the coarse grains. Now, for the most part, this phenomenon no longer occurs.

In Anhui the summer crop yield has registered a marked increase over last year's bumper crop. Chen Tingyuan [7115 1656 0337], the First-Secretary of the Fengyang County Party Committee and a congressional representative told reporters that throughout the entire county scything operations have begun and harvesting is proceeding apace; if the Lord will help out a few more days the entire bumper crop can be harvested. This season's wheat crop alone will provide the entire county with sufficient food grain for the entire year and enable the county to exceed the quota for the state's purchasing assignment.

Chen Fudong [7115 1788 2639], the Su county deputy secretary of the prefectural party committee and a congressional representative stated that this year the wheat yield for the entire region will reach the 3.6 billion jin mark, an increase of .5 billion over last year and thus will be able to sell .7 to .8 billion jin to the state. Households producing 10,000 jin are legion. In Su county alone there are more than 2,000 of these households. The abundance of grain has caused prices to plummet; in the markets .18 yuan will purchase a jin of wheat. Wheat is now about the same price as dried potato.

In Henan where wheat is planted more extensively than in any other province the total output has dramatically increased over that of last year and that yield had set an historical record. He Zhukang [0149 4554 1660], the provincial governor and congressional representative arrived in the capital at 0500 yesterday morning; after resting up a short time he hurried off to the responsible departments of the State Council to request the transfer of 500 million jin of wheat to the state.

Wang Jifu [3769 3444 1133], a secretary of the Yentai, Shandong, prefectural party committee and a congressional representative, proudly said: In our region this year more land has been devoted to the planting of wheat than in any previous year in history; field management has been better than in any other previous year, and commune members have worked harder for the output than in any previous year. A few days ago ambassadors from a number of countries travelled to Yentai for a visit many of whom praised the thriving crop.

Zhang Hongrong [1728 3163 2837], a deputy secretary of the Liaocheng prefectural party committee said that throughout the area the amount of land devoted to the planting of wheat has been greatly reduced, yet the total output has increased by about .2 billion jin. Previously everyone said that 'wheat was not a high-yield crop'; this year it is anticipated that the average yield per mu will be 500 jin. This is called 'transforming wheat from a low-yield crop into a mid-yield crop; now it is being transformed from a mid-yield crop into a high-yield crop.'

Throughout the Hebei area the wheat yield has increased and it is anticipated that it will set a new historic record. Wang Lianzhu [3769 6647 2691], a secretary of the Qianguo brigade (of Wuqiao county) party branch and a congressional representative said that this year our per mu wheat yield can reach the 600 jin mark. All the commune members are rushing out to buy earthen jars and are making cement counters to store the wheat. No matter how many jars the Supply and Marketing Association gets in they are all sold out and are always out of stock.

He continued, at first I thought that only in our village the wheat was growing well. On the way to Beijing as I was riding the train I looked out and saw that all along the Shijiazhuang-Baoding line the wheat was growing even better than in our area!

12450

CSO: 4007/185

WEATHER STATION ISSUES WARNING ON TYPHOON NO 4

OW240144 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Meteorological Station issued a typhoon warning this morning at 0600 [2200 GMT]. Typhoon No. 4 developed yesterday in the northwest Pacific Ocean. As of 0200 [1800 GMT], the center of the typhoon had moved to waters about 640 km southeast of Hengchun City in our country's Taiwan Province, or latitude 18.8 degrees north and 126.3 degrees east.

Maximum winds near the center of the typhoon are force 11. The center of the typhoon is moving northwestly at a speed of 20 to 25 kmh. The center of the typhoon is expected to continue on a northwesterly course and will come close to or hit Taiwan province sometime tonight or tomorrow morning. The typhoon will then approach the eastern coastal areas of Fujian and Guangdong provinces in the afternoon.

Winds will gradually increase to force 6 to 9 today and tomorrow in the Bashi and Balintang Channels, waters east of Taiwan, the southern part of the East China Sea, the Taiwan Strait, Taiwan Province and the northeast part of the South China Sea. Areas along the path of the typhoon will have strong winds ranging from force 10 to 12. There will be heavy rains in Taiwan Province.

Various departments concerned should listen to weather forecasts broadcast by local stations.

CSO: 4007/208

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Guangdong Province has overfulfilled its chemical fertilizer production quotas for the first half of this year by 104.2 percent. The province's output of chemical fertilizers by the end of June was some 1,683,000 tons, an increase of 1.5 percent over the same period last year. Guangzhou petrochemical works has overfulfilled its urea production quota for the first half of this year. The Zhanjiang Chemical Works has overfulfilled its phosphatic fertilizer production quota for the first half of this year. All small nitrogenous fertilizer plants throughout the province have also overfulfilled their production quotas for the first half of this year. [Summary] [HK181504 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jul 83]

CSO: 4007/208

GUANGXI

'EMERGENCY WARNING' ISSUED ON TYPHOON NO. 3

OW170323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 16 Jul 83

[Text] At 0600 [2200 GMT] this morning, the central meteorological station issued an emergency warning on a strong typhoon. As of 0500 this morning, the center of typhoon No 3 had moved about 220 km southeast of Wenchang County in Hainan Island, or latitude 18.6 degrees north, longitude 112.9 degrees east. The maximum wind near the center of the typhoon is force 12 [in excess of 75 mph].

The center of the typhoon is moving northwestward at a speed of 20 km per hour. It is predicted that the center of the typhoon will continue to move northwestward and hit the coastal areas between (Chunhai) and (Yangjiang) between nightfall and midnight tonight. After the typhoon hits land, it will continue to move northwestward and weaken to become a depression after it enters Guangxi.

Winds in the northern part of Nanhai Sea, Beibu Bay, Hainan Island, the western part of Guangdong, and the southern part of Guangxi will increase from force 6 [25-31 mph] to force 9 [47-54 mph] today and tomorrow. Water and land near the center of the typhoon's path will have strong winds ranging from force 10 [55-63 mph] to force 12. There will be heavy to very heavy rains on Hainan Island, in the western part of Guangdong, and the southern part of Guangxi. The various departments concerned please watch for local station weather forecasts.

CSO: 4007/208

GUANGXI

WEATHER OFFICE REPORTS TYPHOON NO. 3 HITS LAND

OW171414 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Meteorological Station at 1800 [1000 GMT] today issued a typhoon warning.

At 1530 [0730 GMT] today, the center of this year's typhoon no 3 reached land at Wenchang County, Hainan Island, China. At the time of its reaching land, the maximum wind force near the typhoon's center reached force 11. After reaching land, the typhoon's center continued to move in a northwesterly direction at a speed of about 20 kilometers per hour. It is estimated that the typhoon's center will enter the Beibu Gulf tonight, arrive in Guangxi tomorrow morning and weaken into a low pressure after nightfall tomorrow.

The following areas will be affected by the typhoon:

Tonight and tomorrow, in the northwestern part of the South China Sea, the Beibu Gulf, Hainan Island, Leizhou Peninsula, the western coastal area of Guangdong and the coastal area of Guangxi, the typhoon's strength will gradually grow to force 6 to 9. Waters and areas near the path of the typhoon's center will experience strong winds of force 10 to 11. Hainan Island, western Guangdong and southern Guangxi will experience torrential rains.

For information on the movement of the typhoon, all units concerned please pay attention to weather forecasts by local meteorological stations.

CSO: 4007/208

'RENMIN RIBAO ON TRENDS IN GUIZHOU'S COUNTRYSIDE

HK201451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 2

[Report by Yang Xiling [2799 6932 3781], Li Kelin [2621 0344 2651] and Gao Liang [7559 8963]: "New Trends, New Problems--What We Saw and Heard in the Countryside in Guizhou"]

[Text] When the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output first appeared, a struggle occurred between "the open road and the log bridge" and Guizhou was one of the provinces which announced that it would take its own "log bridge." Four years have gone by, how are things at present? From what we have seen and heard on our recent visit to some of the places in Guizhou, we are happy to say that the "log bridge" has become an open road to prosperity, and moreover, it is becoming broader and broader.

On the way from Anshun to Qiannan and Zunyi, what we saw was the "two kinds of households" (key households and specialized households), what we heard people talking about was the "two kinds of households," and the topic of conversation was invariably inseparable from the "two kinds of households." In such a long-impooverished place as Guizhou, the fixing of work quotas for each household in the past few years has enabled the peasants to realize their long-cherished desire and solved the problem of being adequately clothed and fed. Today, the development of the "two kinds of households" on the basis of contracted work has enabled the peasants to gradually take the path of becoming well-to-do. History, after passing through a tortuous course, is finally advancing again according to its own pace!

The peasants of such places as Guiding and Zunyi in Guizhou had for a long time secretly practiced the fixing of work quotas for each household, however their efforts were always suppressed. With the help of the provincial party committee, the great development of 1980 quickly spread throughout the province, and it has now reached 99.7 percent. The course of its development is roughly as follows: In the first year, the peasants who obtained decision-making power to carry out planting began to devote all their enthusiasm to the contracted land in order to solve the problem of being adequately clothed and fed. In the second year, they began to develop from one-crop grain production to diversified economy, and to plantation industry, breeding industry and industrial sideline production. In the third year, or 1982, some well-to-do households expanded operation and began dividing labor and professional work, developing commodity production, and advancing toward specialization and

socialization. The development is not balanced. Suiyang county has developed faster and nearly 20 percent of all peasant households are the "two kinds of households." The definition set by such counties as Suiyang is: Those with average total income of 500 yuan per person and more than 50 percent marketability of commodities are considered key households, and those with income of more than 700 yuan and more than 70 percent marketability of commodities are considered specialized households. Relatively speaking, "specialized households" refers to those self-sufficient small and complete peasant households. Actually, most of them are households which mainly engage in a single vocation but concurrently cultivate their contracted land in their spare time. At present, only a small handful of them have really left the land to engage in specialized production.

New Buds

Most of the "two kinds of households" in Guizhou are privately run. Their common characteristics are, they have a certain capable person with certain scientific and cultural knowledge or with certain management ability and special knowledge in charge, on the basis of family contracting. They engage in certain specialized trades or professions based on their own labor, capital, technology and local resources. The labor productivity, commodity productivity, technological level and economic results of those which have become the "two kinds of households" are generally higher than those of other peasant households in general, and the level of their living standards and income is also 2 to 10 times higher than that of other peasant households in general. As a result of the development of commodity production as well as division of labor and professional work, the specialized households have, in the course of their advance, tended to develop in two ways.

1) 'Vertical' development: From individual production they have progressively extended to diversified production and multiple administrative level management, such as service before and after production, and also the processing, transportation and marketing of products. On a high mountain slope west of the township of Zunyi County, we visited the specialized household of chicken farmer Xian Shiyuan. His chicken-raising business has developed from the exclusive raising of meat birds and producing of eggs to a series of products such as the raising of chickens and producing of eggs for breeding purposes, the hatching of baby chicks, and even the processing of cakes. He has put up a new building which can house 10,000 chickens this year. The scale of operation of the specialized household of Liao Chaoqi, another chicken farmer, has become progressively bigger. This year, he is also planning to operate a feed-processing factory. These two families are secretly competing with each other! The specialized household of Cheng Xingzhi, which contracted for a tea farm in Suiyang with six other workers, has established contact with a commercial tea company. This company will process and act as sole agent for all its products, and thereby greatly reducing the intermediate links. The specialized household of Lu Zhengru, which contracted for a barren hill, has planted more than 10,000 clusters of melon this year. The melon seedlings are growing healthily on the once perennially barren hill, and a bumper harvest is anticipated. This household has let the integrated agricultural, industrial, and commercial complex handle everything from the supply of the fine strain of

melon seeds to acting as sole agent for the marketing of the melons. In the suburbs of Zunyi, 30 specialized households engaged in the production of lime have elected a specialized household good at management to take charge of transportation and marketing. With their own commercial connections, the specialized households have less details to look after, and they are indeed like "tigers that have grown wings."

2) 'Horizontal' development: What we are referring to here is not the development from the contracting of farm fields to the contracting of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, but to the various forms of cooperation carried out and the various integrated bodies developed by the "two kinds of households" after contracting, as a result of the needs of the development of large-scale production and the inability of the family to manage by itself. There are such integrations as labor integration, capital integration, technical integration, and transportation and marketing integration, but mainly they are integrations between the workers, or between the workers and the operators. They may be as small in scale as 3 to 5 households and big in scale as several hundred households, but most of them are small in scale. Their methods of cooperation are also different. Some are involved in loose seasonal integration, and some are practicing long-term cooperation. The "Saplings Production and Marketing Company" of Songyan district in Yuqing County is an integrated body on a bigger scale with faster development at present. This company was formerly a family nursery engaged in collecting and cultivating its own saplings, but because of the inability of the family to manage by itself, it grew to include 9 households, and in just over 2 years, expanded to more than 1,000 households in 13 communes and 4 counties. From the exclusive cultivation of saplings, it has developed into a transportation and marketing cooperative. At present, it has more than 1,300 mu of cinammon trees, lacquer tree, eucommia tree and tung tree saplings under cultivation, and requests for saplings have been received from such places as Hubei and Guangxi. This year, the scale of operation will be even bigger.

A common feature of this kind of cooperative organization is voluntary participation, and mutual aid and benefit. It can either advance or retreat and can either take the offensive or hold its ground, because many of the households have this "small rear area" of contracted land to fall back on. This kind of integrated body is completely different from the organization arbitrarily enforced by administrative pressure. At present, many of these kinds of small flexible and diversified cooperative organizations have sprung up like bamboo shoots after a spring rain in many places in Guizhou. According to the preliminary statistics of Suiyang, there are at present more than 800 integrated bodies. This kind of cooperative economy has enabled the surplus labor of peasant families available after contracting, the decentralized capital, and various technologies and resources peculiar to the locality to be integrated and developed into new productive forces. Such trends have indicated that there will again be a new development of productive forces on the basis of the family contract system. Naturally, judging from the viewpoint of the whole province, all these are still in the budding state, and we still cannot make too high an estimate. There are still great potentialities in decentralized household production. At present, a handful of households have still not completely solved the problem of being adequately clothed and fed.

Powerful Attraction

The trends of this kind of crisscrossing and interconnecting development have presented numerous new problems. The economic activities of the countryside at present seemingly can no longer be summarized by the word "production." There are many aspects, and moreover, they are closely related to various departments. They are beginning to evolve into a kind of seriated economy with many links and levels. If a single link is obstructed, the others will also be affected. "Chicken commander" Xiao Shiyuan of Zunyi supplies many of the surrounding chicken-raising households with baby chicks. If the supply is temporarily short, some of the chicken-raising households will be affected. Last year, the specialized households engaged in the planting of pyrethrum, suffered losses because of the change of market, lack of quick access to information, blockage of channels and difficulty in the marketing of product. The peasants have an urgent need of market forecasts and quick access to information. Secretary Lian Dengfeng of the Wengan County Party Committee said that although there had also been difficulties in carrying out large-scale contracting in the former period, as long as people will emancipate the mind and boldly carry out work, they will certainly be able to solve the difficulties within the limits of a production brigade, a commune, or a county under their leadership. In the development of commodity production, the problems involved all around us are much more complicated. For example, the specialized households engaged in curing tobacco have just been supported and developed, and the drive of the peasants is high. Once the planting of tobacco is restricted, they will have no alternative but to start all over again.

The "two kinds of households" have only recently appeared, and their number is still small. However, they have demonstrated a powerful vitality as well as attraction in rural life at present. "We have been through similar sufferings in the past, why is it that other people can become well-to-do but not we?" Many peasants have universally demanded to overtake the "two kinds of households." Wherever the "two kinds of households" appear, the peasants in the surrounding areas have all consciously emulated the technology and management methods of these households, and their enthusiasm is very touching. There is a grain planting specialized household of Dongfeng commune in the Wudong district of Guiyang, and its output is more than double that of the peasants in the surrounding areas. Some of the peasants have imitated its example in work, and some have rushed to the field before daybreak to watch. Under the impetus provided by this household, in 2 to 3 years, grain output in the whole commune exceeded 1,000 jin per mu. Commune member Luo Lihe of the Ninzhu No. 2 production team of the Chengchang commune in Suiyang was always keen on planting trees, and his enthusiasm has become higher after the fixing of output quotas. In the past 2 years, he has planted more than 6,000 trees and has become a forestry specialized household. Under this impetus, 13 of the 18 households in the production team have actively carried out afforestation, and each household has planted more than 1,000 trees. It has practically become a forestry specialized production team. A "chicken commander" household has given an impetus to chicken raising in the whole district. A "farming Number One Scholar" has given an impetus to a general production increase in the whole commune as well as the whole district.

"Peaches and plums do not speak, but beneath them a footpath forms." How exciting this kind of situation is.

For many years, we hoped to use the planting of experimental and demonstration fields to give an impetus to the peasants. The movement to learn from Dazhai had mobilized and dragged in even more people. It used criticism and intimidation, set a deadline for the building of Dazhai-type counties, and what was the result? This is perfectly evident to everyone. Today, the achievements and experience of the "two kinds of households" which became well-to-do have been so rapidly disseminated that they have spread like wild fire and attracted thousands of households, and a situation, which for many years we could not achieve by any conceivable means, has appeared. How to soberly understand this kind of situation, adroitly guide action according to circumstances, and lead the advance of the peasants, are the vital problems all localities must consciously study and answer. Li Daode, secretary of the Suiyang County Party Committee, seems to have an intimate knowledge regarding this point. He said: In the past we relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants to carry out land reform. Today, we must rely on the "two kinds of households," these representatives of advanced productive forces, to develop production. After putting into practice the fixing of work quotas for each household in the whole county, this county has supported various types of specialized households engaged in rice planting, tree planting, vegetable planting, chicken raising, pig raising, fish breeding, processing, transportation, mining, tea farming and mountain reclaiming, in a planned manner. The county party committee has carried out a great deal of work from ideological education and technical training to material support, and has educated the peasants to have the courage to become well-to-do and to be good at becoming well-to-do, and used the "two kinds of households" to give an impetus to the whole county. Li Daode said: About 20 percent of the households in Suiyang are "two kinds of households," and we cannot merely pay attention to the 20 percent and throw away the 80 percent. We must bring everybody along the common road of becoming well-to-do. He also said: At present, most of the "two kinds of households which become well-to-do first, have knowledgeable people with supple minds who understand technology and are good at management. Some of them are basic level cadres and young intellectuals waiting for employment, but some of them are simple-minded peasants who have no way of becoming well-to-do or understanding management. How can we help them find the way to become well-to-do and solve the difficulties in advance? Many of the problems are new to the cadres and the masses, and there is an urgent need for continuing to emancipate the mind and to conscientiously carry out investigation and study.

What Are the Peasants Thinking About?

Today, changes are taking place in every aspect of the countryside. Some of the cadres said: In the past, we only paid attention to the communes and production brigades, now we are faced with thousands of households; in the past, we only urged plowing and planting, now we no longer have to do the urging; in the past, the first thing we ask when arriving in the countryside was how many hundred jin consumed? How many work points earned? Today, if we ask the same questions, we will be "wide of the mark." What are the

peasants thinking about? What are the answers they urgently demand at present? At present, commodity production has just developed, and piles of new problems have been put forward: What must we plant to become well-to-do? What to do if the big porkers we raise cannot be sold on time? What to do if the pigs and chickens get sick? We are allowed to buy trucks and tractors, but what to do if gasoline cannot be bought? All these problems involve the provincial, local, and even central departments concerned, and some of them are problems in the management system. As a result of changes in the economic base, corresponding reforms are needed in many aspects and stipulations of the superstructure, otherwise there will be no means of forging ahead.

What are the aspirations and demands of the peasants at present? Some people have made this kind of summarization: Becoming well-to-do first, by relying on hard work, second, by relying on science and technology, and third, by relying on the help of the leading members. Some people invariably think that what the peasants want is individual farming. This is inconsistent with reality. After obtaining the decisionmaking power to cultivate the land, the peasants urgently need the help of the leading members to further develop commodity production. According to the investigation carried out by Suiyang, the help demanded of the peasants at present is mainly: People to support production, people to direct management, and finding a marketing for products. How to bring the production of the peasant households into line with the state plan is the aspiration of the peasants as well as our responsibility. From the situation in Guizhou, we can clearly see that the peasants at present not only like the division of household management, but at the same time, they also demand unified leadership. The peasants do not want to break away from socialism, and what they want is party leadership. This kind of "unity" is absolutely not the "eating from the same big pot" of the past, but unified leadership in keeping with the demand of specialization and commodity production. To meet this demand, it is necessary to further reform the management system of ownership at three levels as well as the cultural and educational system. People have been talking about this incident. An old man in Anlong County owned a litter of pigs. Unfortunately the pigs were down with hog cholera and he could not find a veterinarian at the time. This old man went in haste to look up the leading members in the county and implored them to send his son to school at his own expense. His impatience was very touching! Why is it that the schools concerned cannot change their method of enrollment to train some qualified people for the peasants? Otherwise, how can the urgent demand of the peasants to study science and technology be satisfied?

The countryside is undergoing a great change, and the fixing of work quotas for each household is only the first step. There is still a great deal to be written regarding how agriculture is to advance toward modernization and how to bring about the "two changes." Guizhou is a place with protracted poverty which has also suffered greatly from ultraleftist harm, but the countryside has started to liven up in recent years. As a result of the initial disintegration of the long sealed-off national economy, the minds of the peasants have also begun to become more active, and their horizon has also broadened. They have many new ideals and aspirations. How can the leading members at various levels investigate thoroughly the new demands of the peasants, solve their new problems, and provide timely guidance for their continued advance?

HEBEI RIBAO REPORTS GOOD WHEAT HARVEST

HK170606 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Hebei's Total Wheat Output Tops Last Year by 3.7 Billion Jin"]

[Excerpts] According to initial statistics of the departments concerned, the total output of the 34.83 billion mu of winter wheat in the province is expected to be 12.59 billion jin, an increase of 3.7 billion jin over the total output of last year. The yield per mu is expected to be 361 jin, an increase of 95 jin compared with last year. Compared with the record level of 1979, the cultivated area has been reduced by 7 million mu, but total output has increased and the yield per mu has increased by 63 jin. These were new records in total output and yield.

According to initial statistics, there are four reasons for the bumper harvest of wheat in the province this year: 1) some 97 percent of the wheat production brigades in the province have applied the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis, with payment linked to output. This has tapped the wheat production initiative of the peasants. The amount of investment, the manpower, and the quantity of fertilizer have therefore increased compared with previous years. 2) The popularization of science and technology has added new vitality to wheat production. Some 88 percent of the wheat fields in the province were sown on time. The peasants have changed the old practice of sowing more seeds, applying more fertilizer, sowing early, and blindly sowing in disregard of the natural conditions. 3) Leading cadres at all levels led the winter wheat production on a scientific basis, encouraged agrotechnical personnel to sign technical contracts with peasants who followed the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and strengthened leadership over wheat production research. They attached special attention to exploitation of the medium and low-yielding wheat fields. They popularized the technology of applying a mixture of organic fertilizer, nitrogenous fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer. 4) It was due to the favorable natural conditions. Last winter the weather in various wheat production areas of the province was warm and the wheat in the central and the southern area did not stop tillering. In the spring of this year, the adequate rainfall was beneficial to wheat growing. At present, peasants in the wheat production areas are rejoicing the good harvest which is in sight. They have decided to repay the kindness and the support of the party and the government with their deeds by overfulfilling the grain purchase quota set by the state.

GRAIN PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE INTRODUCED AT NPC

SK110529 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] At a Heilongjiang delegation's group discussion at the First Session of the Sixth NPC, deputy Chen Junsheng pointed out: Increasing specialized marketable grain households and developing "water-storing type agriculture" are effective ways to accelerate construction of our province's marketable grain bases.

He said: In general, marketable grain bases in our province are distributed in two large areas: Rural communes and brigades and state farms. This means that we should on the one hand, rely on the thousands of peasant households, which are the major force, and, on the other, and rely on state farms. At present, both in communes and brigades and in state farms, the major ways to produce more marketable grain lie in increasing per unit yield and enhancing disaster-control capacity. Enhancement of disaster-control capacity is the prerequisite for increasing per unit yield. This is successful experience already gained at grassroots units.

Not long ago, Chen Junsheng went to rural areas to investigate the experience of Zhaodong county in developing specialized grain producing households and the experience of Keshan farm in developing "water-storing type agriculture", which has led to high yields for many years in succession. He said at the group discussion: The system of developing specialized marketable grain households on the basis of household contracts helps increase disaster-control capacity and reduce production decreases. Developing "water-storing type agriculture" is an effective measure to combat drought in most dry and semi-dry black earth areas.

Chen Junsheng introduced to other deputies the situation in Zhaodong county. The county designated 9,119 specialized households, 8 percent of the county's total peasant households, which are to sell to the state 10,000 jin of grain per household or 2,000 jin of grain per capita. Farmlands distributed to them under contract amounted to 11.9 percent of the county's grain and soybean areas. The amount of grain these households are to sell is expected to be 43.2 percent of the county's total procurement quota, and the marketable rate of the grain may reach about 70 percent, which is 30 to 40 percent higher than the county's average. Chen Junsheng said: Inspired by the household contract system, these specialized households increased per unit yields by throwing in

more manpower, applying more fertilizer and by traditional intensive cultivation and strengthened regular technical methods. They took over the land abnegated by specialized diversified production households and the brigades' flexible land. They contracted for cultivating remote and discarded land. In this way, the state can "take" a fairly great amount of marketable grain without investment. These households can also become "10,000-yuan households through contracting more land and reaping and harvesting more grain, which will lead to a substantial increase in income. Developing specialized grain producing households is also conducive to division of labor and production, training of farming adepts, application of scientific farming, exploitation and utilization of land resources, and the best use of farm machines.

When introducing the situation of Keshan farm, deputy Chen Junsheng made a comparison between the farm and the Nenjiang Prefectural Farm Bureau to which it is affiliated: Its per unit grain yield was 100-odd jin more than that of the bureau, its total area accounted for one-fourth, its output, one-third, and its marketable grain sold to the state, one-half, of those of the bureau; its marketable rate was more than 10 percent higher than that of the bureau; the amount of grain it turned in to the state was more than 10,000 jin over the average of the bureau; and its profits from each 100 yuan were more than 10 yuan over that of the bureau.

Chen Junsheng said: An important reason for Keshan farm's high yields for 5 consecutive years is its continuous efforts to proceed from reality in exploring the laws governing nature and to blaze a road for "water-storing type agriculture." Its fundamental measures are: first, to persistently engage in afforestation to reduce wind force. Production declines resulting from windstorms have not occurred in the past 10 years, farmland microclimate has changed, and precipitation has correspondingly increased. Second, to reform the farming system. Emphasis was placed on changing the system of plowing up land every year or every other year into the system of less plowing and deep loosening of land the previous autumn to form a plowable layer which can store water to combat drought and prevent spring drought, can absorb water to prevent waterlogging in years when precipitation is great, and can improve work efficiency, lower costs and conserve energy.

Deputy Chen Junsheng said: A conspicuous problem in Heilongjiang's grain production is its low disaster-control capacity. Since the founding of the PRC, seven peaks and declines resulting from favorable weather and disasters in the province's grain production have occurred. The difference between peaks and declines was several billion jin. Major disasters were low temperatures, early frost, drought, and waterlogging. Compared with waterlogging, drought can bring more serious harm. Therefore, we should build irrigation projects. Our province has devoted a great deal of manpower, money, and material to this work. It has invested a total of 2.8 billion yuan in irrigation projects since the founding of the PRC. Actual irrigated areas over the past 2 years totalled about 10 million mu, which included 5.05 million mu of paddy rice fields. Only 4 percent of the dry fields were irrigated. Among the dry fields, around 75 million mu are hilly lands, hillside fields, and tater-poor areas where it is difficult to build irrigation projects. In dry and semi-dry areas, irrigation works should be built continuously and fully used. However, these areas should also adopt biological and cultivation measures. In this sense, the experience of developing "water-storing type agriculture" merits our attention and application in line with local conditions.

BRIEFS

FLOOD PREVENTION CIRCULAR--The Heilongjiang Provincial flood prevention headquarters issued an emergency circular on 15 July, calling on all localities to prevent floods and waterlogging and to repair dams, reservoirs, and cross-river-dams before the arrival of the flood peak. The circular says that since mid-July, successive rainfall has occurred in the province which caused damages to Yichun, Hegang, Bayan, and three other cities and counties. Some localities were hit by mountain torrents and some farmlands were inundated. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jul 83 SK]

PADDY RICE--The 46,000 mu of paddy seedlings in Fangzheng county are growing well. In 1982, the per-mu-yield of paddy rice in this county reached 754 jin, the highest being 1,024 jin. In 1983, a better harvest is expected if no serious natural disasters occur. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jul 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG WATERLOGGING--Heilongjiang Province has experienced successive rainfall since April. At present, some 100 reservoirs and embankments are faced with danger, affecting nearly 30,000 residents in 360 villages. Some 15 million mu of farmlands have been waterlogged. Efforts are being urged to guard against floods and waterlogging and to raise the flood combating capability of dams and embankments. [Summary] [SK110329 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 83]

CSO: 4007/208

BRIEFS

WHEAT OUTPUT--Henan Province's gross output of wheat this year has reached 29.1 billion jin, an increase of 4.04 billion jin over last year. Wheat production in 25 middle- and low-yielding counties has each increased by some 100 million jin. There are 18 more counties this year than last whose output has each increased by some 100 million jin. Zhenping, Shangshui, Tanghe, and Dengxian counties each increased wheat production by some 100 million jin both last year and this year. Twenty-one counties, including Fugou, Taikang, Anyang, and Puyang, have each increased wheat production by some 100 million jin this year. The above-mentioned 25 counties have increased wheat production by a total of about 3 billion jin, which accounts for 75 percent of the province's total increased output of wheat. [Summary] [HK210940 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83]

CSO: 4007/208

IMPORTANCE TO HARVEST OF DISASTER PREVENTION MEASURES STRESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Persevere in the Fight Against Disasters to Harvest a Bumper Crop"]

[Text] Right now rural villages throughout the province are in the midst of summer harvesting and summer sowing. They are striving to overfulfill autumn harvest production quotas and are engaged in a tense struggle to achieve a bumper harvest for the year as a whole and an all-around bumper harvest. In order to assure victory in this struggle, it is necessary to persevere in the fight against disasters to reap a bumper harvest. This is the guiding idea today in the organization of rural work across-the-board.

Agriculture is living production. Looked at in biological terms, the whole process from planting to harvesting is from beginning to end an interaction between natural forces and the crops themselves. All agricultural techniques are for the purpose of bringing into maximum play the beneficial role of natural forces on crops, and to limit and eliminate their destructive role. In this sense, agricultural production is always a matter of fighting calamities to reap bumper harvests. This problem is more prominent this year. During the past 2 months numerous places throughout the province have been hit with calamities. Even now the skies remain unsettled. Whether or not they will settle down during the next several months is hard for anyone to say. Numerous indications point to abnormal meteorological conditions throughout the world this year. Judge the hour and size up the situation, and act as befits the occasion. Only by being fully prepared and continuing to carry on the struggle against disasters that is now underway, as well as being able at any time to deal with even greater natural calamities that may occur can one do the right thing. Furthermore, one can only plan for the worst while striving for the best so that in the face of calamity one can feel secure in the knowledge of strong backing and be in a position in which defeat is impossible.

Most important in the fight against disasters to reap a bumper harvest is to establish confidence. Right now the sounds of the summer harvest are fading, so naturally it is necessary to take firm grip and try to harvest a little bit more. But in an overall sense, the summer harvest is already substantially a fait accompli. The harvesting of a bumper crop for the year as a whole and an all around bumper crop will be decided by efforts to overfulfill autumn crop production quotas. Right now, some summary grain areas with increased yields such as Xuzhou, Huaiyin, and other places, have proposed the slogan, "increased summer grain, overfulfillment of autumn grain, and initiation of a new level for the year as a whole. Places having reduced summer grain yields along both banks of the Chang Jiang, around Tai Hu and other places have proposed the slogan, "make up summer grain slippage with autumn grain so that quotas for the year as a whole do not waver." Both these slogans are very positive and fully demonstrate that the broad masses of cadres and people throughout the province are neither arrogant nor disheartened, and that they have an heroic spirit of pioneering and progress. These slogans also have a completely scientific basis. Since founding of the People's Republic, Jiangsu Province has had increased summer grain yields in 16 years, and in 9 of these years, the fall grain crop continued increases as well, the summer crop buttressing the autumn crop for a bumper harvest for the year as a whole. In the other 17 years, summer grain production declined, and in 9 of these years the autumn grain harvest was in excess of quotas, the fall making up for the summer, likewise producing a bumper harvest for the year as a whole. Today, the political foundation, the ideological foundation, the administration and management foundation, and the material foundation in rural villages are all much better than formerly. Peasant enthusiasm is unprecedentedly high, and ability to combat disasters is also vastly stronger than previously. For these reasons, one should not only envision a grim natural situation, but one should also envision a very fine political and economic situation, and envision new advantageous changes in the objective situation and have heightened confidence and elevated morale. One should be able to translate the slogans about the fall harvest exceeding quotas into conscious actions to combat disasters and reap a bumper harvest. This is the first problem that must be solved.

The fountainhead of forces to fight disasters and reap a bumper harvest is reliance on the masses, reliance on collectives, and reliance on places at all levels and all trades and industries to work with one heart and mind and to unite for struggle. When the masses are stricken with calamities, the country can and has rendered great assistance; however, the country's strength is limited, after all. The material resources and funds needed to

solve the problem of widespread and large scale combat against disasters to harvest a bumper crop must and can only come from under one's nose and through self-reliance. This is the most reliable way. Of course, stress on self-reliance is by no means to say that no further outside assistance will be required. Right now the peasants urgently hope that timely help will be provided in their time of need. All trades and industries should feel concerned about matters about which the peasants are concerned, and think about the matters about which the peasants think. They should take more active initiative, and more earnestly and effectively perform service tasks to support the peasants in the fight against disasters to harvest a bumper crop. Anything that helps fight disasters and reap a bumper harvest should be done with vigor, and anything that conflicts with fighting disaster to harvest a bumper crop should be resolutely pushed aside whenever possible. During the past several years work in this regard has progressed, with numerous sectors and units making efforts on behalf of the peasants. Nevertheless, still other sectors and units have cared nothing for party policies, and have not cared whether the masses lived or died. Once they had summer grain distributions in their hands, they made up their minds that the peasants could be damned. Some even took advantage of misfortunes to do harm, wrongly taking away the peasants' wealth. Though such thoughts and actions of cheating, fleecing, and exploiting peasants happened to only an extremely few people; nevertheless, the damage was intense, its effects very great, and it inevitably seriously dampened mass enthusiasm for fighting disasters to reap a bumper harvest. This must be resolutely halted. In short, agriculture is the foundation and the whole. If the foundation is shaky, the overall situation develops problems; all work becomes passive, and the day to day life of all trades and industries becomes miserable. Everyone from top to bottom must have a clear understanding on this point.

Though the fight against drought to harvest a bumper crop is a common endeavor of the multitudes, the key to victory in it lies in resolute and correct leadership. The Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have pointed out on many occasions that both municipalities and counties must take a very firm grip indeed on agriculture, and in cities in particular, those in charge and their assistants must personally devote attention to agriculture to build a powerful agricultural guidance system from top to bottom. They should organize meticulously, and provide meticulous guidance. They have pointed out that in present planning of work in rural villages, it must be made clear that a good job of summer harvesting and summer planting is the central task in harvesting an autumn crop that exceeds quotas. All other work must be subordinate to and serve this central task. The problem lies in implementation. Not only is it necessary to assign

specific people to specific positions; it is also necessary to take a genuinely firm grip on matters, and perseveringly produce results. It is particularly necessary that the struggle to combat disasters helps further test and perfect family style contract responsibility systems so that the superiority of collective ownership system will be better united with the enthusiasm of family farming and be brought into play at the same time. In this way, the fight against drought to harvest a bumper crop will be very hopeful, and efforts to exceed autumn harvest quotas to realize a bumper harvest for the year as a whole and an all-around bumper harvest will be very hopeful.

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CSO:4007/193

JILIN

BRIEFS

NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER--In the first 6 months of this year, small nitrogenous fertilizer enterprises in Jilin Province have begun to net profits after many years' of deficits. By the end of June, output of synthetic ammonia increased by 10.6 percent over the corresponding 1982 period and various types of consumption dropped by a big margin. Among the 12 enterprises covered by the plan, 7 netted a large amount of profits. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 Jul 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/208

BRIEFS

RAINSTORM DAMAGES--On 14 July, over 30 communes along the coast of Dalian City, Liaoning Province, were hit by a tidal wave. During the tidal wave, the tide's level was 1 meter higher than normal, the wave was 3 meters high and winds of force 7 to 8 and rain accompanied it. As a result, some coastal communes and brigades were seriously damaged, over 61,000 meters of tidal barrage were destroyed, some 40,000 mu of farmland was inundated, more than 890 cubic meters of sea salt were washed away and 89 boats and ships were destroyed. After the wave, leading comrades of the Dalian City CPC Committee, the city people's government and of various counties immediately went to the afflicted areas and organized the masses to deal with emergencies and helped the people there overcome the disaster. During the past few days, Zhuanghe and Fu counties, where the losses caused by the tidal wave were more serious, rush job of repairing and building the grand tidal barrage has been undertaken. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jul 83 SK]

SILK HARVEST--Liaoning Province reaped a bumper harvest of spring tussah cocoons this year. The total output of spring tussah cocoons reached 125,000 dan, a 19 percent increase over 1982. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 83 SK]

LIAONING RAINFALL--Most areas in Liaoning Province had rain from 28 June to 5 July. Dandong, Benxi, Fushun, and Shenyang cities, Tieling Prefecture, Zhuanghe, Zhangwu, Liaozhong, Haicheng, and Liaoyang counties had rainfall measuring over 50 mm. Some communes and brigades in Dandong, Benxi, Fushun cities and Tieling Prefecture had rainfall measuring over 100 mm. The outskirts of Jinzhou, Benxi, Fushun, and of Yingkou had rainfall of less than 20 mm. Other localities had rainfall ranging from 20 to 50 mm. The provincial drought combating and flood prevention command called on all localities to strengthen leadership over flood prevention work. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83 SK]

SOYBEAN APHIDS--According to an investigative analysis, soybean producing areas in Liaoning Province will be hit by serious soybean aphids during the middle of July. On 16 June, Liaoning Province inspected 13 soybean cultivation areas and found that every 100 soybean plants had 5,600 aphids and about 58 percent of the soybean plants were effected. On 22 June, this province again inspected 22 soybean cultivation areas and found that 20 areas had aphids. [Summary] [SK110448 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83]

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEETING ON REFORM OF COMMUNES

SK130348 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] From 5 to 11 July, the regional party committee and government held a regional on-the-spot meeting on the experimental reform of the commune system in Linhe County of Bayannur League to introduce the pilot reform conducted in Linhe County. The participants visited the pilot townships in Linhe County, exchanged experiences of various localities in the experimental reform and studied and discussed ways and steps to extend the reform to the entire region. They held that the reform is a must and pledged to be bold in exploring ways and to carry out the reform enthusiastically.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of leading groups in charge of experimental commune system reform of various leagues, cities and pilot banners and counties and leading comrades of pertinent regional departments. Liu Guiqian, deputy secretary of the regional party committee, and Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the region, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Liu Guiqian fully appraised and affirmed the region's experimental commune system reform in his speech. He said: In general, the orientation and work methods are correct and the steps and methods are sound and stable. Certain achievements have been scored. In particular, with the attention and direct leadership of the Bayannur League Party Committee, Linhe County has conducted the reform in a meticulous and down-to-earth manner and has achieved remarkable results. Its experiences will be helpful to the next step, overall regionwide reform, which will be conducted by stages and in groups.

Comrade Liu Guiqian pointed out: The central task of the reform is to separate government administration from commune management. This is the key to the reform.

He said: To separate government administration from commune management does not mean merely to divide up personnel. It means to divide up various management functions and to thoroughly change the situation in which the party is taking the place of the government and the government is taking the place of the agriculture-industry-commerce complex. It should be made clear that first, the township government should not intervene in the operation of the economic organization and second, the agriculture-industry-commerce complex at the township level should avoid turning the economic organization

into an organ of political power. The major task of an agriculture-industry-commerce complex is to act as a coordinator. Currently, it should particularly attend to management, application of technology, and the work to unclog circulation channels.

Comrade Liu Guiqian also spoke on the ways to make the reform a success. He said that a good guideline is, as Comrade Hu Yaobang put it, to proceed from reality and conduct the reform comprehensively, systematically, resolutely, and in an orderly manner. He urged leaders at all levels to continue to eliminate the leftist influence, resolutely proceed from reality, avoid uniformity, and refrain from acting like a passing wind and from seeking a unified mold. He said that, in line with the demands of the central authorities, the reform of the commune system should be completed by stages and in groups in the coming winter or spring.

CSO: 4007/208

NINGXIA

MAJOR FARMLAND IRRIGATION PROJECT WELL UNDERWAY

Pumping Stations Completed

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Construction of the first four pumping stations and trunk line channels numbers 1,2,3 and 4 of the Gushui pumping project has been substantially completed, and a trial pumping was conducted on 31 May. This project is part of an effort to change the poverty stricken and backward condition of the province's southern mountain region with the building on both banks of the Qingshui He of two farmland irrigation areas. On 3 June, leading comrades from the Region CPC Committee, the Region People's Government, the Region National People's Congress Standing Committee, members of the CPPCC, and leaders of the Ningxia Military Region as well as some comrades in charge in the autonomous region's party and government organizations and departments braved windblown sand to visit the Gushui pumping project to review the test pumping and to pay a call on the project's builders.

The Gushui pumping project is the region's largest electric power and irrigation project after the Nanshantai Huang He pumping project in Zhongwei County and the Tongxin County pumping project. It raises water directly out of the Huang He at the base of Quanyan Mountain in Zhongning County, and raises the water through a total of 11 stages on its way through Tongxin and Haiyuan counties to Qiying Commune in Guyuan County. It lifts the water a total of 399.05 meters, and has a designed capacity of 17.2 cubic meters per second. Not only can this project solve a portion of the drinking water difficulties for man and livestock in Guyuan, Haiyuan, and Tongxin counties, but it will also set the stage for development of the region's second farmland irrigation area. It will be able to convert 344,000 mu of arid land into irrigated fields that can be planted and harvested each year.

The Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region Water Conservancy Bureau and Electric Power Bureau were responsible for designing and organi-

zing construction of the Guhai pumping project. The people of Guyuan, Haiyuan, Tongxin, Zhongning, and Zhongwei counties, as well as staff and workers of the state-owned Changshantou Mechanized Farm, enthusiastically joined in the building of this project. They began work on 1 June 1978, and completion of construction is planned for 1985.

During the past 5 years, the builders of the Guhai pumping project have carried out construction amidst a wasteland of encroaching windblown sand, and have lived for a long period in a harsh environment. They have sweated at construction in this mountain region and have made a due contribution in development of a new farmland irrigation area. The four pumping stations at Quanyanshan, Gucheng, Changshantou, and Daliumu Mountain, where construction is virtually complete, are now pumping water at a rate of 3.8 cubic meters per second. Trunk line channels stretch for 44.73 kilometers, and are intended to irrigate more than 20,000 mu. Every since late May, Autonomous Region Water Conservancy Bureau and Electric Power bureau technicians and workers have spared no effort in getting ready to raise water. Some comrades labored several days and nights in a row, sleeping only 2 or 3 hours each night. On the morning of 31 May, the Quanyanshan pumping station started up the pumps, and the waters of the Huang He flowed along smoothly from the north to south. Some newly reclaimed wasteland at the state-owned Changshantou Mechanized Farm in Zhongning County was the first to be moistened with the waters of the Huang He.

While joyously watching the test pumping, the correspondent learned at the Guhai pumping project that this project will hasten the pace of the areas development. If the machinery that has been ordered arrives on time, it will be possible to move water from the Huang He to Shixiakou in Haiyuan County this fall. The Zhongning mountain region and newly reclaimed cultivated land in Tongxin and Haiyuan can be irrigated in the winter.

Significance of Project Noted

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Commentator]

[Text] Construction of the first four pumping stations and 44.7 kilometer long trunk line water channels for the Guhai pumping project has been substantially completed, and water from the Huang He has begun to be diverted to the mountains. This is yet another joyous undertaking in addition to the Nanshantai Huang He pumping project and the Tongxin water pumping project that brings to the people of the mountain region the prospect of curing poverty and becoming rich.

The Guhai pumping project sets the stage for development of the third farmland irrigation area in the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region. It will help bring about an early change in the poverty stricken and backward situation in the southern mountain region. Large tracks of developable land exist in the southern mountain region, and the Nanshantai Huang He pumping project, the Tongxi pumping project, and the Guhai pumping project will be capable of irrigating 600,000 mu of land for the building of a new farmland irrigation area. This is a major project of far reaching significance. Everyone knows that construction of the Huang He diversion gravity irrigation area on the Yinchuan Plain began more than 2,000 years ago and was built up over the years. It is a precious heritage left us by our ancestors. However, the rulers of the old society made a shambles of the glorious achievements of our forefathers in transforming nature. Following liberation, under guidance of the party and the state, the people of Ningxia not only restored the splendor of the Yinchuan Plain Huang He diversion gravity irrigation area, but enlarged it as well, and highly effectively increased its benefits. Today further efforts are underway to build a flourishing and prosperous modern commodity grain production base there. However, we cannot simply rely on our ancestors' heritage to make our way, nor can we be content with enlarging and developing the Yinchuan Huang He diversion gravity irrigation area. We must also proceed from the present generation of people to undertake new endeavors in the southern mountain region, develop the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region's second farmland irrigation system, transform basic conditions for farming, forestry, and animal husbandry in mountain regions, and let the waters of the Huang He moisten verdant forests, luxuriant pasture grasses, and sturdy grain seedlings in the mountain region. "The Huang He is a blessing for Ningxia," but not just the Yinchuan Plain should be blessed; the economically backward southern mountain region should also rid itself of poverty and move toward prosperity. This not only has a bearing on the modernization of agriculture and is inextricably related to the personal welfare of people of the present generation, but it is also of major importance for the prosperity of posterity, and is worthy of struggle by people throughout the region.

Following in the wake of the Nanshantai Huang He pumping project and the Tongxin pumping project, construction of the Guhai pumping project has once again diverted the waters of the Huang. Now it is necessary for leveling of the land and equipping of fields with water conservancy projects to come along behind without creating waste. Counties and communes enjoying benefits from the Gushui pumping project should act quickly, plan diligently, go all out in stirring the masses, the country, collectives, and

individual commune members to rise together, carry forward a spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, strive to do a good job in development of the new irrigation area, bring the water through the channels and to the land so that irrigation can be done this winter and large scale planting of trees, grass, and crops can be done next year for early benefits.

The builders of the Guhai pumping project have labored hard through 5 years of windblown sand, rain, and snow. The masses of people thank them for their hard work in making the mountain area rich, and hope that they will victoriously hasten the pace of construction, and make project quality somewhat better than usual so that greater benefits will be derived from each yuan that the state invests, and so that development of this new farmland irrigation area will made a greater contribution.

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CS0:4007/193

MASS SUPPORT FOR HOUSEHOLD ASSIGNMENT POLICY REPORTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The "ten things to be brought to every household" are: the implementation of the agricultural production plan is to include every household; technical guidance and service is to be brought to every household; diesel fuel, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and other production methods that are in short supply are to be made available to every household; accountability for central purchasing, assigned purchasing, and sales of critical agricultural by-products such as grain, pork, cotton, and oil is to be extended to every household; accountability for the origination of debts and obligations is to be extended to the responsible households; the family contract system which links planned output to remuneration is to be brought to every household; preferential treatment of family of fallen soldiers, of higher agricultural cooperative families, and of distressed families is to be extended to the appropriate households; family planning is to be brought into every household; and political ideological work is to involve every household.

In an effort to consolidate and refine the family contract system which links planned output to remuneration, a number of counties in the Dezhou area adopted the "ten things to be brought to every household" program this spring; it was widely acclaimed by the peasant masses.

At present the Dezhou area has implemented the household contract system; production brigades in which production contracts are assigned to each household account for 98.9 percent of the total number of households in the area. Several years of experience with this system have shown that: the family contract system which links planned output to remuneration is basically compatible with the present level of productive forces in the villages and over a long period of time this system should eventually be consolidated. How may the system be further consolidated? Beginning this spring local and county groups and significant numbers of organization cadres have been penetrating down to the brigade and household level to carry out research. In accordance with the suggestions and requests of the masses they have summarized the "ten things to be brought to every household" experience. The above described program was successively implemented in a number of counties. The masses were happy with it and it enjoyed their full support. At the outset in Ling County there were some units which had signed what in

effect were "one-sided contracts" or "oral contracts" with commune members that were actually nothing more than "assignment notifications". As soon as the "ten things to be brought to every household" program was implemented this spring, over 90 percent of the production brigades throughout the county signed contracts with commune members, including bilateral brigade-household contracts, comprehensive written documents detailing the obligations of each party, affording commune members peace of mind. In Ningjin and Ling County to deal with the "closing of accounts for cotton and grain sales by households to the brigades at which time superiors wrongfully withheld payment so the policy was not carried out and the masses have criticisms" situation, the county party committee and county government have arranged for county and commune cadres to launch a widespread investigation to audit accounts and to effect the payment of accounts; in cases where payment is not possible households are given notes so that every household has been issued a "financial clarification statement." Furthermore it has been decided that beginning with the 1983 wheat harvest season when commune members sell grain, cotton, oil, pork, and other by-products, households involved in the transactions will be able to close out the accounts and payment will be effected immediately. The commune members completely support this measure. They say: "Now we can eat grain that is clearly accounted for, spend money that is clearly accounted for, and live clearly accounted for lives." Since this spring, when Ningjin County began issuing notes to commune members and certificates for rationed diesel fuel and kerosene, the irregularities connected with the distribution of the latter two products have been corrected and the welfare of the masses has been secured. Recently the local party committees have decided that all counties and cities are to promote the "ten things to be brought to every household" experience for the purpose of consolidating and refining the family contract system which links planned output to remuneration and encouraging the growth of agricultural production.

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CSO: 4007/185

SOLUTIONS FOR EXCESS RURAL LABOR, CAPITAL PROBLEMS SUGGESTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Wang Shufang [3769 2885 5364], Prefectural Party Committee Secretary]

[Text] With the implementation of the family contract system which links planned output with remuneration and the development of marketable commodity production in the villages, agricultural labor productivity and economic efficiency greatly increased as did excess labor and capital. Although within the past few years economic diversification has come to the Weifang region and some excess labor and capital have been absorbed, there are however still a good number of areas and units where this issue has not been given due attention. In some areas after planting there is nothing for the peasants to do in the fields, there are no opportunities for secondary occupations, thus the labor saved as a result of implementing the contract labor system is wasted. Some areas or households with newly acquired wealth are given to holding all kinds of celebrations on a grand scale with eating and drinking contests; excess and waste have become prevalent. It is evident that finding an outlet for excess labor and capital in order to protect and develop productivity has become a problem that is in urgent need of resolution. If in the process of consolidating and refining the contract system we are not able to resolve the excess labor and capital problem it will adversely affect the continued development of productivity.

Excess labor in the villages is seen primarily in the excess time peasants have on their hands after their work in the fields has been concluded; excess capital in the villages manifests itself in the petty capital in the hands of the peasants. This excess time and petty capital is completely controlled by each individual household. Any resolution of this problem must be based upon this fact and will require a program to promote productive activities so that each locality can arrange to do away with these excesses. The actual experiences of some units and the present circumstances have given rise to the following approaches:

1. Make major efforts to develop diversified production in primarily family operated enterprises. Generally speaking diversified production in individual family operated enterprises is characterized by a short production

cycle, speedy returns, and a marked capacity for adapting to changing circumstances. There are many different types of family operated enterprises; they may be operated on a large scale or a small scale; they may require varying amounts of labor and/or capital. Every family can undertake one of these enterprises, moreover these enterprises are primarily outlets for absorbing both much labor and sizeable amounts of capital. During the past few years the Changcheng Commune in Zhucheng County adopted a flexible program promoting the utilization of the excess time and capital of the peasants. The program allows peasants to develop freely diversified production in family operated enterprises, particularly animal husbandry; in the majority of the production brigades each member household has "three small flocks [herds]" (chickens, rabbits, and pigs), and there are no idlers. In 1982 income generated from family operated enterprises averaged 633 yuan per household, a 3.2-fold increase over the 1978 figure.

2. Actively develop a program of improved utilization of uncultivated hills, beaches, fields, and waterways. Because in the past our attention had been focused on arable land, large tracts of mountains, beaches, fields, and waterways were never opened up to use. Actual experience proves that a campaign to make use of the "four uncultivated resources", will not only promote ecological equilibrium, but also improve production conditions and expand the sphere of productivity; moreover this is an important approach that can be used to absorb excess labor and capital. Since last year more than 140 million [unspecified] units of manpower were applied to developmental production projects. This figure represents 16 percent of the total labor force engaged in agriculture for the entire year. The peasants invested 25 million yuan in improving utilization of the "four uncultivated resources", projects which extended over 700,000 mu. If this pace can continue it will require another 7 or 8 years before the more than 5 million mu of uncultivated hills, beaches, fields and waterways in the region can be developed.

3. Make major efforts to improve mid-yield and low-yield fields. This is a reliable measure that will insure the continuing development of agriculture and is a vital channel into which excess labor and capital can be directed. Since 1979 on the Jiangzhuang Commune in Gaomi county, 2.12 million [unspecified] units of manpower were applied to land improvement or mechanized well projects and 1.35 million yuan invested to transform 87,000 mu of mid-yield and low-yield fields into high-yield and mid-yield fields. The average per mu grain yield increased from 400 jin in 1978 to 1,100 jin per mu last year. At present there are approximately 8 million mu of mid-yield and low-yield fields in the region. It is estimated that within 3 to 5 years these fields can be upgraded, a project that will require 128 million units of manpower and an investment of 16 million yuan. All the work needed to undertake these projects as well as the required investment must be derived from the excess labor and capital of the village households.

4. Continue to develop cooperative ventures and individual shipping and marketing operations. Since last year more than 83 million yuan were invested in these operations; 7,800 trucks and tractors were purchased

at a cost of 50 million yuan and the number of workers engaged in transportation increased by 50,000. At present there are still tie-ups in the village transportation network; large inputs of excess labor and capital to develop further cooperative ventures and individual shipping and marketing operations would benefit the state, collectives, and the individual for it would broaden the network.

5. Promote scientific technology among the peasantry. At present there is a high degree of enthusiasm for the study and utilization of science in the villages. Present exigencies require that the peasants be organized to enjoy the fruits of scientific technology, to be able to transform technology into an objective productive force; this is a strategic measure that can revive agriculture while at the same time is an ideal way to channel even more of the peasants' excess time into studying science and technology and to channel even more of their excess capital into promoting and applying the fruits of technology. Last year there were over 3,000 melon growing households in Changle County that adopted the new technique of covering the fields with plastic sheets; on the average an additional 50 yuan and an additional 10 [unspecified] units of labor were invested in each mu; consequently the melons could be marketed sooner, the yield was high, and the quality good; the net return on each mu increased by 400 yuan. These results were a big hit with the masses of melon growers. This year the land covered with plastic sheets throughout the county increased to 8,485 mu. Not only have these projects absorbed an even greater amount of the excess capital of the peasants, but it has made the melon growers willing to attend night school and listen to lectures in order to learn watermelon cultivation technology.

6. Accelerate the production of a variety of high quality, marketable, capital goods. During the past few years purchasing power has primarily been directed towards increasing such capital goods as agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers; these purchases have consumed more capital than any other commodities. To achieve the rapid transformation of even greater amounts of excess village capital into objective productive power all that is necessary is to study properly village markets and to produce more multitype, high quality, agricultural capital goods with which to supply the peasants.

7. Continue to develop commune-production brigade combined industries aimed at processing agricultural by-products so as to increase their value. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CPC priority has been given to agriculture and commune-production brigade combined industries have correspondingly become important. In 1978 there were only 15,942 places in our region which had this type of combined industry, employing a total number of 231,132 workers and yielding a 607,050,000 yuan value of output. By 1982 a dramatic increase in the number of these industries had occurred; there were 26,365 places which had these combined industries, employing a total number of 400,779 workers, and yielding a 1,049,690,000 yuan value of production. Presently these industries continue to be a developing trend. Analyses of data show that in the future with the development of the afforested and livestock breeding trade

along with fisheries these combined industries will enjoy a breakthrough. By the end of the century these industries together with the diversified family productive enterprises will be able to absorb approximately somewhere over 2/3 of the village labor force and have good prospects for development.

8. The planned exportation of labor. In our region there is a labor force that is approximately equivalent to the population of 50,000 villages and is organized to participate in production projects involving the exportation of labor. Most of this labor force goes to neighboring cities and towns to undertake building construction work; some of these laborers go to newly constructed or enlarged oil fields, mines, or ports while others go to the three northeastern provinces to undertake basic construction projects. Experience has proven that this is a suitable arrangement for excess field labor, increases peasant income, and is beneficial to the construction of cities and town and to the development of industrial mining enterprises. If planning and directing can be strengthened the exportation of labor could enjoy further development.

Precision planting techniques used on available arable land, collective contractual operations, and all types of cooperative industrial and commercial ventures enable peasants to buy in with stock purchases and implement joint stock operations, all of which absorb excess village capital on a grand scale, enhance reproductive capability, increase society's wealth, and raise the productive power of the villages.

Experience proves that if we are to organize excess village labor and capital to become a part of a reproductive cycle it is essential to do away with outmoded conventions and old regulations so as to have a really open policy. Ever since last year in the process of developing uncultivated hills, beaches, fields, and waterways the people of our region changed the centralized labor organization and the excessively centralized methods of operation prevalent in the past so as to implement unified planning allowing for the inclusion of contract projects at the household level and individually operated enterprises in which the persons undertaking the projects enjoy the major returns, thus greatly motivating the masses to participate actively in production. To date there are 851,000 peasant households in our region which have undertaken the development of more than 1.9 million mu of uncultivated hills, beaches, fields, and waterways to increase the productive sphere. In order to encourage the peasants to go all out to develop diversified family enterprises, local administrations no longer collect "sympathy fees" (public appropriations) from peasant households raising capital to undertake family operated projects. As soon as policy was liberalized the number of households in the region operating specialized enterprises jumped from 173,000 last year to 350,000 this year, thus providing a more ideal outlet for much of the excess village labor and capital.

Presently because of the constraints of "leftist" influence in some areas and units policy has yet to be really liberalized. Some of these areas and units retain a "restricted area", some alternate between liberalized and tight policies and implement a "vacillating policy". Also there are

individual comrades who finding the situation extremely favorable get hotheaded and contrary to the wishes of the masses establish unilaterally favored "cooperative ventures". All of these things contribute significantly to the peasants' anxieties about change and so do not freely put their labor and capital to productive work. To really liberalize policy would require continued efforts to eliminate "leftist" influence; theory and practice must be combined in order to clarify the liberalized village economic policy and adjustments must be made in the areas of relations of production. As far as our actual work is concerned the urgent task of the moment is to consolidate and refine the family contract system, set up a healthy economic contract system and guarantee the carrying out of policy so as to gain the confidence of the people. It is on this basis that in accordance with the demands of the local masses and the needs of developing production a series of concrete policies and measures can be enacted. The attractiveness of these policies can be utilized to make use of more excess labor and capital to the fullest degree in an effort to expand and intensify production.

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CSO: 4007/187

ARTICLE ON SOLVING GRAIN SHORTAGE

SK121114 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Zhang Guiyou [1728 6311 2589]: "An Exploration of Shanxi Province's Grain Development"]

[Excerpts] The state defines our province as an energy and heavy chemical industrial base. How does work in the grain area serve the base construction? It is an issue meriting our attention. The article sets forth simple views on the differences between supply and demand of grain and centers on making rapid progress in promoting grain production.

The Cause of Pressure on Grain Supply

Since liberation, our province has scored remarkable achievements in agricultural production, and total grain output has doubled. However, owing to our failure to control the population growth and the reduction of cultivated areas, our great agricultural achievements could not fully dispel the pressure on the strained supply of grain.

Since the last reign of the Qing Dynasty, our province has had detailed population records. According to statistics compiled by the civil administrative department during the years under the regime of Emperor Xuantong, our province had 10.09 million people. During the years from 1937 to 1949, owing to the war, our population growth rate was slow and our province's population reached 12.8 million. After liberation, the population growth rate was very fast. Our province's total population rose sharply to 25.46 million in 1982.

With regard to the grain producing areas, our province's grain producing areas reduced from 59.26 million mu in 1949 to 50.33 million mu in 1982. That is to say, from 1949 to 1982, our province's population increased by 12.66 million while the grain producing areas reduced by 8.93 million mu.

Cultivated Areas and Per-Unit Area Yield

Cultivated areas are the fruit of several thousand years of labor and the base on which the people rely for existence. Without cultivated areas, we cannot talk about grain development. Therefore, in order to solve the problem of feeding the people, we should early on decide to grasp cultivated areas as

well as grain producing areas, just as we attended to the family planning work. While attending to grain producing areas, we should expand per-unit areas yield rapidly.

Three fourths of our province's cultivated areas are scattered over the mountainous and hilly regions and most of them are low-yield lands. Only by raising per-unit area yield and engaging in intensive farming can we become rich.

Ways to Solve Grain Problems

In order to solve grain problems, priority should be given to cultivated areas. However, concentrating only on the limited cultivated areas is not sufficient. We should take a broad view of the whole country's resources. If concentrating only on one thing, we must lose sight of another. As for grain, we will not be able to solve the serious grain shortage. In line with the policy of overall consideration and "never ignoring grain output and enthusiastically developing a diversified economy," we should take different kinds of ways to bring the potential of all resources into play.

First, to counter the different agricultural resources, we should vigorously grow grain on mountainous areas suitable for grain growing. The areas not suitable for grain growing should be used to grow other crops as well as to plant grass and trees, so as to alleviate the pressure on grain shortage.

Second, developing animal husbandry and increasing meat may alleviate the pressure on grain shortage.

Third, develop aquatic products and breeding industries. Localities with favorable conditions should mobilize the people to raise fishes in ponds, paddy fields and water vats to eliminate the situation in which the people lack nourishment.

In short, our province as well as the whole country is vast in territory and rich in resources and has different conditions with different territories. So long as we conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the party, emancipate our minds and select good objectives, the solution to grain problems, though, cannot keep pace with the country's development, but at least we need not bemoan our inadequacy in the face of the grain shortage.

CSO: 4007/208

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